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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
MEMO	From Brzezinski to The President (10 pp.) re: 1978 National Security Priorities/ enclosed in Hutcheson to Mondale 11/28/77	Undated	A
memo w/ att.	From Lipshutz to The President (3 pp.) re: "Executive Privilege Question"/enclosed in Hutcheson to Lipshtz 11/28/77	11/25/77	A

FILE LOCATION

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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	FOR INFORMATION
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	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

✓	MONDALE (hus)
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	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

✓	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1977

The Vice President

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

RE: 1978 Agenda -- Meeting

4:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE

THE CABINET ROOM

4:30 PM

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

November 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *WJ*
SUBJECT: 1978 AGENDA

The following report reflects the results of a first round of analysis of the 1978 agenda. Those who have participated in the planning process include Executive Committee members, many of whom have provided detailed assessments which appear at Tab B. As you will see, in many areas further analysis would be useful. We view this submission as the first stage in a process that will hopefully result in a 1978 program that offers opportunities for substantial achievement based on your judgment of the most important priorities to be pursued next year. Where additional work is needed we will continue the evaluation process. The conclusion of the cover memorandum suggests possible options for proceeding.

*Fritz - Good job -
This is overwhelming.
I don't agree with
all the various
priorities - To expedite,
let's set up a one-hour
meeting this week (by 12/3)
to go over options
J.C.*

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PRESIDENT'S COPY

1978 AGENDA

MEMORANDUM - 1978 AGENDA

PART I -- GOALS, PRIORITIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

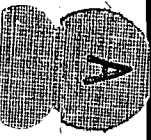
Introduction

The following memoranda and charts are the product of a first round analysis of the 1978 agenda. They reflect the tentative findings of a general discussion by the full planning committee, and a series of smaller working sessions which focused on the individual components of the agenda: reorganization, the economy, the budget, domestic policy, foreign policy, defense and Congressional and political activities. It should be emphasized that all conclusions are preliminary, and intended to serve not as a final blueprint, but as a starting point for further thought, discussion and review. They are submitted recognizing and respecting your fuller knowledge of your personal priorities, and the interrelationships among all aspects of the major initiatives moving toward announcement in 1978, than that possessed by any of the participants in the agenda planning process.

Goals

The findings and suggestions contained in this memorandum reflect agreement on major goals of 1978 planning -- to work toward a final agenda that:

- o offers the prospect of significant achievement in 1978, and strengthens the political base for continued programmatic, economic, foreign policy, budgetary and organizational success in 1979 and 1980;
- o enhances the chances for re-election of Democratic incumbents in 1978, particularly those who have most closely associated themselves with and been most helpful in achieving major Administration goals;
- o will be perceived by the public as attaching highest priority to those issues that concern people most -- in their individual lives -- and because they are felt to be of greatest importance to the future of our country.



Priorities

First Order Priorities

An underlying premise of the recommendations that follow is that by far the most important issues to all Americans are peace and prosperity, and to the extent that there is peace, that the dominant concerns are for a strong economy and control of inflation.

We assume on the part of the public a recognition based on recent experience that there is no guarantee of federal success in the economic arena. Nonetheless, we assume most Americans believe that the issue on which the Administration should be focusing most intensively is the effort to reduce unemployment and inflation.

Because of its volatility and direct relation to the hope of peace, the Middle East must rank among the first order priorities. In addition, as central components of your foreign policy agenda the highest level effort should be devoted to ratification of both the Panama and SALT agreements. Approval of these treaties is also critical to uphold the authority of the Presidency in future international negotiations.

If the Administration is not able to demonstrate progress in 1978 on the economy, to pass the SALT and Panama Treaties, and at a minimum to avoid confrontation in the Middle East, we believe that no matter the list of other achievements, the public will be reluctant to judge next year as a success.

If these assumptions are correct, a dominant share of your working time and, more importantly, your ability through televised speeches to educate and build public support for your policies should be reserved for these crucial issues.

Second Order Priorities

A second major premise of the paper is that there is a sharp limit on the number of issues with which the President can be personally identified in a visible way without creating confusion in the minds of the general public and members of Congress about what your Administration is seeking to accomplish.

You might want to consider narrowing the list to no more than five or six major issues, particularly ones we have a reasonable chance of winning. By setting these as priorities in advance, the Administration

would be seen as having gained many of our major objectives by the end of the year. While it is certainly not necessary to win every fight in the Congress next year, the prospects for further achievement in 1979 and 1980 could be greatly enhanced by a series of major victories toward which both you and your Congressional supporters can point.

If you were, today, to survey your Administration regarding issues on which you should invest your personal prestige and public speaking time next year, based on our analysis, you would probably come up with not dozens but scores of candidates ranging across the board. Even assuming that all of these initiatives could be passed next year, unless clear distinctions are made in public presentation regarding their relative priority, it is doubtful that the public would be able to make sense of these accomplishments.

For those initiatives defined as Presidential, thematic links might be sought, which would allow you to emphasize the internal consistency, logic and vision underlying the Administration's program in a way that is readily understandable to both the public and the Congress. Possible themes might include:

(1) Economic Recovery and Stability

- o CETA, youth, economic development, jobs
- >o Tax cut/reform
- >o Inflation initiative
- o Possible inflation subset:
 - hospital cost containment
 - air deregulation
 - others

(2) Making government more honest and open

- o Public Officials Integrity Act
- o Lobby Reform
- o Corporate bribery
- o Wiretap bill
- o Intelligence and FBI charters

(3) Making government more effective and efficient

- o Civil Service Reform
- o Labor Law Reform
- o Nuclear Licensing Reform
- o Crop Insurance/Disaster Aid Reform
- > o Reorganization/Paperwork Reduction

(4) Compassionate Government

- o Education
- o CHAP
- o Urban Policy.

Third Order Priorities

There will be a number of issues which may be important to individual Departments, but in which your involvement should be limited to approving the initiative. Thereafter they should be launched and promoted by the appropriate Cabinet Secretary. You might communicate the personal priority you attach to each of these proposals to the Cabinet officers, and accountability could be provided through weekly progress reports in the Cabinet meetings. Cabinet presentation and follow through for the bulk of the new initiatives in the 1978 agenda might greatly reduce the potential for confusion concerning which are the highest and most important Presidential objectives.

Congressional Considerations

Certain assumptions are made from the start with respect to the Congress. First, there will be far fewer working days in 1978 than in 1977, because of the pressure to campaign for re-election. Adjournment not later than the first of October is virtually certain. Second, a substantial share of the Senate's time must be reserved for Panama and SALT, on which lengthy debates are probable. Third, with respect to both new and carry-over initiatives, the Senate is substantially

behind the House and will have great difficulty handling a lengthy legislative agenda. Fourth, in our planning we should note that time must be budgeted for routine business (extension of expiring authorities that uses House and Senate working time) and for initiatives that will be generated independently by Members of Congress. In an election year, the latter is an especially serious threat. Fifth, we will probably be asking much more from some Committees and Committee members, than from others (for example, Ways and Means, versus Agriculture or Interior). To the extent possible, we should seek to minimize the overload, and the potential for confrontation over relatively minor matters from a national perspective, that nonetheless pose particularly serious problems for incumbents in their local districts. Detailed analysis of our program -- including budget, reorganization, regulatory actions, as well as legislation -- with these assumptions in mind, might greatly assist in assuring next year's success.

Presidential Time

In reviewing next year's calendar we also begin with certain "givens" regarding Presidential time. In the first seven months, for example, present plans for foreign travel could consume a minimum of ten percent of your working time. An additional two days per month on the average, should probably be set aside for campaign activities. With a number of foreign visitors already expressing interest in Presidential meetings, and the prospect that this list will grow unless strictly contained, 1978 planning will require ever greater vigilance to assure that minor matters do not limit the time available for you to concentrate on the highest domestic priorities, particularly the economy. Already the potential list of foreign visitors for the first half of next year totals ten with increases certain to flow from the meetings related to the NATO Summit. It is suggested that the current list, through postponement of low priority foreign visitors, might be appreciably reduced -- perhaps by half in the early months in view of the heavy emphasis on foreign trips. Moreover, because foreign travel is such a major "media event" and because campaign-related speeches will be increasingly viewed as "political", from the standpoint of public perception, an advance schedule of major TV addresses might be desirable to ensure that the public perceives a heavy concentration on jobs, inflation and other priority domestic issues. It has been suggested that eight to ten hours per month might be devoted to speech preparation, major televised addresses, a possible call-in show, "non-political" domestic travel and other activities that would underscore your major objectives and help to maintain communication and contact with the public.

PART II -- SURVEY OF EXISTING PLANS FOR 1978 AGENDA

Background

The survey that follows reflects the findings of appropriate senior advisors, based on the submissions of Cabinet Departments and Agencies, and the budget and reorganization units. It does not include analysis of major regulatory actions which is well underway but not yet complete. Because the budget process is still ongoing, assessment of 1978 agenda implications must at this stage be tentative. In addition, it is likely that findings to date substantially understate the number of initiatives that are likely to be presented to you during the course of the year, given internal bureaucratic pressures, and the strong probability that we will be forced to develop a number of new proposals to counter and prevent passage of serious programmatic and budget threats generated independently in the Congress.

Quantitative Content of Next Year's Agenda

Carry-Over Initiatives

There are approximately 25 carry-over proposals in the domestic policy area alone with which the White House has been associated. There are at least an additional 11 1977 Administration foreign policy initiatives on which one or both Houses of Congress have yet to act. If Congress were asked to pass all of these proposals next year, plus our economic program and the treaties, deal with appropriations and the budget and manage the expiring authorities, it is doubtful that they would be able to complete action on the existing proposals, much less new initiatives that might be added.

New Initiatives -- Legislation

Roughly 60 potential Presidential domestic and foreign policy initiatives have been identified. These exclude the minor Departmental proposals that lack budgetary or major foreign policy significance. These are initiatives that have been counted in the Presidential Agenda survey either because they will in all likelihood be commended to you for White House announcement, because they are interdepartmental in scope, because they could conflict with higher priority goals, or because they could generate substantial controversy and require Presidential intervention to secure adoption. Excluded from this list are possible legislative proposals that may be required as a result of decisions made in the FY79 budget.

New Initiatives -- Reorganization

In addition, 19 reorganization initiatives have been identified for possible announcement in 1978. While a number of these might be implemented through executive order, many will require Congressional hearings, mandated 60 day waiting time or affirmative consideration, and/or passage of legislation. A substantial share (Natural Resources, Local Development, DOD command structure, etc.), could be highly controversial, either because they might mobilize influential constituencies or because of the implications for Congressional committee jurisdiction.

FY79 Budget

Depending upon its shape and final content a substantial amount of your time may be required for two purposes: (1) to sustain your proposed program cuts and increases of major budgetary and programmatic significance; and (2) to defend against almost certain add-ons that will be sought for key constituencies by Democratic incumbents facing tough election battles. A preliminary survey would indicate 24 such possible fights contingent upon the final budget decisions.

(Note: Appended to this memorandum at Tab A is a month by month calendar of potential 1978 Presidential Agenda items).

Assessment of Current 1978 Agenda

Overview

This preliminary review would suggest that the 1978 Agenda is already seriously overloaded. It holds potential for nearly 100 major issues that could be offered by the White House for Congressional consideration, in addition to the substantial carry-over that remains. The potential controversy over new regulatory actions and the controversial proposals generated in the Congress to which the White House must react, are also not reflected in this list.

When charted (Tab A) from an Administration point of view, this agenda would appear heavy, but probably manageable in terms of producing policy recommendations that would help to meet national needs.

However, when charted from a Congressional point of view (see Tab C) the difficulty becomes much more apparent.

Congressional Overload

Congressional Liaison estimates, for example, a maximum of 156 Congressional working days in 1978, with a more probable figure of between 138 and 144 working days, even assuming that both Houses will be in session Monday through Friday excluding recess periods. Further estimates would indicate that ongoing Administration domestic initiatives alone would require between 49 and 55 "floor action" days in the House and 80 to 92 "floor action" days in the Senate. Adding (conservatively) an additional 25 days for Panama and Salt, brings the Senate total "floor action days" to 105 to 117, without introducing a single piece of new legislation. To these totals must be added the time required for consideration of the budget resolutions and appropriations bills. Last year the House dealt with appropriations matters in record speed, but still consumer 25 "floor action" days. Thus, if the Administration merely asked the Congress to approve proposals that have already been introduced, (including Panama) to adopt appropriations and budget measures, and to approve the SALT II Agreement, the Senate's working time would be exhausted, and the House's working time substantially committed, excluding time required for "routine business" such as extension of expiring authorities, and excluding time for any non-Administration proposals the Congress might chose to consider. The following is a brief summary table:

	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>SENATE</u>
	<u>Floor Action Days Required</u>	
Carry-Over Administration Proposals	49-55	80-92
Panama & SALT II	—	25*
Appropriations	25	25
Budget Resolutions	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
	81 to 87	137 to 149*
Total Days Available	138 to 144	138 to 144

*minimum days required, a lengthy Panama filibuster could substantially increase this total.

Priorities

When weighed against the goals and assumptions set forth in Part I of this memorandum, the 1978 Presidential and Congressional Agenda charts reveal the possibility of a serious problem, unless we are able to communicate clearly to the Congress and the public which among our new and old proposals we consider the highest priorities and in what order we would ideally like to see them adopted. Moreover, you might want to consider the possibility of defining in-advance one-House action (e.g., House approval of Welfare Reform) as a significant 1978 achievement.

Potential elements of a strong and successful 1978 program might include:

- o adoption of major economic recovery and anti-inflation initiatives;
- o passage of Panama and SALT;
- o progress through Geneva negotiations on the Middle East;
- o passage of one or two major reorganization proposals (e.g., Civil Service Reform and Education*);
- o success on several important budget fights, defined as priority objectives of the Administration.

De-Emphasis and Postponement of Initiatives

Of equal importance, the first-cut survey suggests that serious consideration should probably be given to postponing a number of major and minor initiatives that are now in the pipeline. Illustrations include the following:

1. Internal and external pressures could result in a mid-year proposal reaching your desk that the Jackson-Vanik amendment be modified. To the extent that such an initiative is supported by Jackson and the critical pro-human rights-emigration constituency, that momentum should probably be allowed to build on its own. The Administration should probably avoid at all costs initiating a fight with Jackson over policy on Soviet emigration at a time when we must secure passage of SALT.

*Note: The heart of civil service reform is a legislative overhaul of the Civil Service Act, while Education reorganization may involve creation of a new Department, also requiring affirmative legislation.

2. Similarly a year-long review of the DOD command structure may be highly controversial within the Joint Chiefs of Staff and members of Congress and outside groups most vocal on defense issues. The risks of such a study may prove to outweigh the advantages when we must obtain approval of both Panama and SALT treaties.

3. The Ways and Means and Finance Committees will be heavily loaded with tax reform/relief, the debt limit bill, hospital cost containment and welfare reform. Any National Health Insurance proposal will be highly controversial. In addition NHI may call for additional payroll taxes which will be unsettling to business and difficult for Members of Congress who supported us on energy and social security taxation to defend. Consideration should be given to postponing NHI until 1979 or until the 1978 Congressional elections -- at the very tail end of the Session.

4. Serious consideration might be given to the timing and interaction between Panama and SALT, in terms of the clarity with which each agreement is understood by the public and risks that one or both agreements might be jeopardized if they are simultaneously at a stage that yields confusing, lengthy and potentially bitter Senate debate. For these reasons, SALT might be deferred until the Panama Canal Treaties are ratified.

Budget

A brief review of major budget issues that may emerge in 1978 suggests the possibility that we might be putting marginal Democrats who are trying to be helpful to us in particularly tough spots. We could be asking them to vote for major increases in foreign assistance (which is not widely popular) while we are asking them to hold the line on the programs that appeal to their core supporters (e.g., seniors, teachers, human services activists, small business).

X X X

There are, of course, no simple or easy answers to any of these problems. The budget must reflect your best judgement of the national interest and the need for discipline despite the political pressures. Each of the possible legislative initiatives that has surfaced thus far has a bureaucratic, Congressional and public constituency that could be disappointed, and in many instances, mobilized to fight any postponement or assignment to less than number one Presidential priority.

The following section suggests procedural options you might want to pursue if you feel that there is a problem with the 1978 agenda as it now stands. It also provides more detailed recommendations from appropriate staff regarding priorities, pacing, and possible candidates for postponement.

PART III -- SUGGESTIONS AND OPTIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION

Idealized 1978 Agenda

Attached at Tab B you will find memoranda prepared by domestic, foreign policy, budget and reorganization, political and economic policy units which discuss in greater detail the major components of the 1978 agenda as it now stands and offer recommendations on which items might be considered for highest Presidential emphasis, for delegation to appropriate Cabinet departments once policy decisions are made, and for deferral or de-emphasis.

Procedures for Follow-Up

Once you have had an opportunity to review this material you might want to:

- 1) Meet privately with me and the small planning group who have worked on the preliminary assessment of next year's agenda to discuss initially any of the points raised in these documents in greater depth, and to obtain further information from this group on content, timing and priorities.
- 2) Explicitly assign Stu for Domestic Policy, Zbig for Foreign Policy and Jim for Reorganization and Budget to review in detail priorities, potential candidates for postponement, and assignments for non-Presidential-level initiatives with appropriate Cabinet Members and staff.

In the process of defining priority objectives, you might want to consider delegating a small group to take private soundings with the Congressional leadership and possibly with a few other Members whose judgment you trust, who have been most helpful this year, and who face difficult re-election fights in 1978.

Having defined your highest priority goals, you might also request further analysis of potential significant negative Congressional impacts of lesser items in the current 1978 program.

Should you agree that the economic issues merit very high priority in 1978, we would recommend that you set aside 2 full days (possibly December 19 and 20) to provide time for intensive discussion of all of the major components of the economic picture before your final policies are set (e.g., jobs and growth, inflation, fiscal policy, monetary policy and major international economic considerations).

The agenda setting process might conclude (following your tentative judgments on priorities, timing and delegation of responsibility for initiatives) with a full Cabinet discussion after which the final agenda could be set.

All who have participated in this process are available at your convenience to discuss these issues in greater depth, or to follow up on any written notations provided on the documents submitted.

Final Note: The domestic policy unit is preparing a complementary assessment of controversial regulatory matters which could significantly affect both the Executive and Congressional Calendars. The budget unit is preparing a strategic assessment of potential budget issues. Congressional relations staff are carrying out a first cut assessment of potential Congressional "minefields" based upon initial soundings of the independent plans and priorities of House Committee Chairmen. This information will be forwarded to you as soon as it is available.

1978 PRESIDENTIAL AGENDA
EXPLANATION

The following draft calendar for 1978 represents an attempt to combine potential items that have been identified for Presidential action and announcement next year. It does not represent what the planning group would consider an idealized calendar. Suggested items for deferral from early to late 1978, and for postponement until 1979 are marked with an asterisk (*). The visual calendar substantially understates potential time that will be required for certain categories of action (for example, Spring Budget Reviews, which consumed 25 hours in 1977). Addition of time estimates based upon this year's experience, and of new initiatives discovered and prepared after the 1977 agenda was approved, would point toward the likelihood of a much heavier actual schedule than that reflected in the attached document. In addition, the document does not reflect Presidential decision time on matters that without question will be targeted for Departmental announcement and follow through with or without the Presidential agenda-setting and prioritization process.

Foreign Policy/Defense

December 29 -	
January 8	Overseas Trip - Europe, Middle East, India
January	Continuing Emphasis on Panama
January	Continuing Emphasis on Middle East
January	Continuing Emphasis on SALT
January	Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations*
January	Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
January	Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
January	Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
January	Vice Presidential trips to Canada & Mexico
January	Arms Control Impact Statements
January	Israel Arms
January	Announce Taiwan Troop Drawdown
January	Possible Brezhnev visit
January	ASAT Treaty Negotiations

Reorganization

January	Submit Civil Rights (EEO) Plan
January	Submit Border Management Plan

Party

January	0 Campaign Days
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FEBRUARY

Major Presidential Addresses

February Address on Panama

Earlier?

Domestic Policy

February	Announce Education Policy
February	Announce National Heritage Program
February	Announce Civil Service Reforms: (See Reorganization Below)*
February	Trade Adjustment Assistance Proposals
February	IMF Supplemental Financing Proposal
February	Energy Impact Assistance Recommendations
February	State Energy Planning Proposal
February	ERDA Authorization Proposal
February	Proposal to Amend Civil Rights Act*
February	Proposal to Amend Federal Tort Claims Act
February	Possible REA Proposals
February	Crop Insurance/Disaster Aid Proposals
February	Child Nutrition Proposals
February	AMTRAK Recommendations
February	Older Americans Act Recommendations
February	Rehabilitation and Developmental Disabilities Act Recommendations
February	Title XX Day Care Recommendations
February	Community Services Act Recommendations
February	Recommendations on VISTA Reauthorization
February	FEC Reauthorization Proposals
February	Justice Department Reauthorization Proposals
February	Dairy Price Support Decision

Overlap

February	Possible Sugar Act Agreement & Amendments
February	Continuing Emphasis Trade Policy
February	Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

February	Possible Visit of Prime Minister Jorgensen*
February	Continuing Emphasis Panama
February	Continuing Emphasis Middle East
February	Continuing Emphasis SALT
February	Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations*
February	Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
February	Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
February	Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
February	Begin Review FY80 DOD Program
February	Tank Gun Selection
February	Conclusion of CSCE
February	Possible Enhanced Radiation Warhead Decision and "Grey Areas" Initiative*
February	Decision Greek/Turkish Military Aid
February	Space Arms Control*
February	PRM-32 -- Civil Defense*
February	VP Trip to Southeast Asia - ?

Reorganization

February	Employee Retirement Income Security Plan
Feburary	Federal Personnel Management Reorganization*
	(See Civil Service above)

Party

February	2 Campaign Days
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MARCH

Major Presidential Addresses

March Address on Reorganization/Making Government Work

Domestic Policy

March Urban Policy Message
March Rural Policy Announcement
March Arts Policy Announcement
March Announce Water Policy
March Minerals Policy Recommendations
March Proposal on extension of NYC Seasonal Loan Program

NOTE: By March 15 New Authorizing Legislation for FY79 Should Be Submitted to Meet Budget Act Requirements

Overlap

March Agricultural Agreement with Poland
March Continuing Trade Policy Emphasis
March Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

March Possible Visit of Prime Minister Nouira (Tunisia)*
March Possible Visit President Tito
March Continuing Emphasis Panama
March Continuing Emphasis SALT
March Continuing Emphasis Middle East
March Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations*
March Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
March Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
March Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
March International Debt Decision
March Law of the Sea Treaty Issues
March Possible PRC Decisions
March Latin America/Africa Trip
March Grey Area Systems Initiative/ER Warhead Decision

Reorganization

March Local Development Reorganization
March Justice System Reorganization

Party

March 2 Campaign Days

APRIL

Major Presidential Addresses

April Report to Nation on Overseas Trip

Domestic Policy

April Continued Planning on National Health Insurance*
April Policy Decisions on Authorizing/Appropriations
Legislation
April Trucking Deregulation*

Overlap

April Continuing Emphasis on Trade Policy
April Trade Agreement with Hungary
April Intelligence FBI Charters
April Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

April Possible Visit President Ceaucescu
April Continuing Emphasis Middle East
April Possible SALT Agreement
April Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations*
April Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
April Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
April Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
April Possible CTB Decisions*
April Possible Jt. Initiatives CW/RW*
April Possible PRC Decisions
April Latin America/Africa Trip
April Possible U. S. USSR Summit

Reorganization

April Natural Resources Reorganization
April Surface Transportation*

Party

April 2 Campaign Days

MAY

Major Presidential Addresses

May Presidential Address on SALT

Domestic Policy

May National Health Insurance Announcement* *Commitment*
May Policy Decisions on Authorizing/Appropriations
Legislation
May Privacy Act Proposals
NOTE: May 15 Deadline for Congressional Committee Report of
FY79 Authorizing Legislation

Overlap

May Begin Spring Budget Review
May Possible East/West Trade Decisions* (US-USSR)
May Continuing Emphasis International Trade
May Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

May Possible Visit President Boumediene
May Major SALT Thrust
May Continuing Emphasis Middle East
May Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
May Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations*
May Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
May Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
May Preparation for NATO Summit/Defense Ministerials

Reorganization

May Law Enforcement
May Legal Representation

Party

May 2 Campaign Days

JUNE

Major Presidential Addresses

June Possible Town Meeting on the Economy

Domestic Policy

June Continuing Policy Decisions on Authorizing/
Appropriations Legislation
June Presidential Involvement to Get Legislation
Through Congress

Overlap

June Conclude Spring Budget/Mid-Year Economic Reviews
June Continuing Emphasis Trade Policy
June Preparation for Economic Summit
June Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

June Possible Visit of President Kaunda (Zambia)
June Possible Visit of Prime Minister Thanin (Thailand)*
June NATO Summit
June Continuing Emphasis SALT
June Continuing Emphasis Middle East
June Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations
June Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
June Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
June Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
June Decisions Indian Ocean Arms Control
June PRM-10 Follow-on
June Grey Area Systems Initiative
June Korean Conversion
June Philippine Base Negotiations
June PRC Normalization*

Reorganization

June OSHA
June Emergency Preparedness*

Party

June 2 Campaign Days

JULY

Major Presidential Address

July Possible Report on Economic Summit

Domestic Policy

July Policy Decisions Authorizing/Appropriations
Legislation

July Presidential Involvement to get Legislation
Through Congress

Overlap

July Economic Summit/Europe Trip

July Continuing Priority International Trade Policy

July Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

July Continuing Emphasis SALT

July Continuing Emphasis Middle East

July Continuing Decisions ASAT^o Negotiations

July Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers

July Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa

July Continuing Emphasis Human Rights

July Possible Visit of President Daoud (Afghanistan)*

July Africa Policy Decisions

July PRM-10 Follow-on

Reorganization

July Education Reorganization

July Human Services Reorganization*

Party

July 2 Campaign Days

AUGUST

Major Presidential Addresses

August Possible Presidential Call-In Program

Domestic Policy

August Continuing Policy Decisions on Authorizing/
Appropriations Legislation
August Presidential Involvement to get Legislation
Through Congress

Overlap

August Continuing Emphasis International Trade and
Economic Issues
August Administrative Services Legislation
August Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

August Continuing Emphasis SALT
August Continuing Emphasis Middle East
August Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations*
August Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
August Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
August Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
August Possible CTB Decisions*

Reorganization

August Administrative Services

Party

August 4 Campaign Days

SEPTEMBER

Major Presidential Addresses

September	(Assess in light of status of 1978 program)
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Domestic Policy

September	Oceans Policy Announcement
September	West-East Crude Oil Transportation Decision (Northern Route)
September	Continuing Policy Decisions on Authorizing/ Appropriations Legislation
September	Final Presidential Push on Legislative Program

Overlap

September	Continuing Emphasis International Trade/ Economic Issues
September	Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

September	Possible CTB Initiative
September	Continuing Emphasis SALT
September	Continuing Emphasis Middle East
September	Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations
September	Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
September	Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
September	Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
September	Continuing PRC Decisions

Reorganization

September	None
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Party

September	4 Campaign Days
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OCTOBER

Major Presidential Addresses

October Wrap up 1978 Legislative Achievements

Domestic Policy

October Begin Intensive FY80 Economic Planning
October Major Decisions on FY80 Legislative Program

Overlap

October Continuing Emphasis International Trade/
 Economic Issues
October Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

October Continuing Emphasis SALT
October Continuing Emphasis Middle East
October Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations
October Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
October Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
October Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
October Possible PRC Decisions
October Major Decisions on FY80 Defense/Foreign Policy
 Program

Reorganization

October Cash Management

Party

October 6 Campaign Days

NOVEMBER

Major Presidential Addresses

November Open

Domestic Policy

November Continued FY80 Economic Planning
November Continuing Decisions on FY80 Legislative Program

Overlap

November Begin Fall Presidential Budget Reviews
November Continuing Emphasis International Trade/
 Economic Issues
November Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

Foreign Policy/Defense

November Continuing Decisions on FY80 Defense/Foreign
 Policy Agenda
November Continuing Emphasis SALT
November Continuing Emphasis Middle East
November Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations
November Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
November Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
November Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
November Possible PRC Decisions

Reorganization

November Defense**
November Foreign and Defense Policy

Party

DECEMBER

Major Presidential Addresses

December Open

Domestic Policy

December Final FY80 Economic Decisions
December Decisions on FY80 Legislative Program

Overlap

December Complete FY80 Budget Reviews and Appeals
December Continuing Emphasis International Trade/
 Economic Issues
December Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation

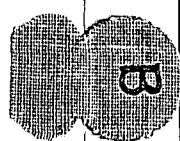
Foreign Policy/Defense

December Final Decisions FY80 Defense/Foreign Policy
 Agenda
December Continuing Emphasis SALT
December Continuing Emphasis Middle East
December Continuing Decisions ASAT Negotiations
December Continuing Emphasis Arms Transfers
December Continuing Emphasis Southern Africa
December Continuing Emphasis Human Rights
December Continuing PRC Decisions

Reorganization

December Civil Rights (Phase II)

Party



Explanation of Attached Submissions

The attached memoranda reflect the initial recommendations and commentary by individual policy, reorganization and budget, and political units, regarding priorities, timing and possible items for postponement in 1978. They should not be interpreted as representing a consensus on the part of the planning group in support of any of the recommendations in the individual memoranda that follow. Further joint discussion could help to clarify areas of agreement and disagreement. These working papers are submitted to provide you with added background on the broad findings and recommendations contained in the cover memo.



PRESIDENT'S REORGANIZATION PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jim McIntyre

SUBJECT: Reorganization Priorities

As you know, we are working on over 20 projects scheduled for completion in 1978. From these, we have selected five priority projects based on the following criteria: (1) magnitude of the problem and potential for an organizational solution; (2) links to other Administration initiatives; (3) public and interest group concern for the problem; and (4) Congressional interest in the problem and the feasibility of an acceptable solution.

These five projects are:

1. Civil Service
2. Natural Resources
3. Local Economic Development
4. Civil Rights
5. Law Enforcement

The education project should join this list as a sixth priority if you decide at our meeting on Monday to pursue it in 1978.

Based upon the same criteria, we consider these projects to be almost as important: cash management, human services, and disaster assistance.

* * *

Civil Service

The existing civil service system creates frustrations for managers and employees alike. Managers lack the personnel flexibility needed to carry out their missions. Employees are denied the protections they need for both effective job performance and their own economic and professional security.

Strong public concern about the quality of the federal service, confirmed in recent polls, demonstrates that this frustration is shared by the general public. All these reasons suggest that this project form the centerpiece of the Administration's commitment to reform the federal bureaucracy.

As you heard in last Friday's briefing, the Project is developing comprehensive recommendations to strengthen managers' flexibility in personnel matters; provide real incentives for improved employee performance; increase protections against merit system abuse and streamline the entire Civil Service System. Project recommendations have been developed primarily by civil servants themselves and are now being tested with a wider range of affected groups.

There is no doubt that certain of the recommendations will be controversial. Any modification whatever in existing veteran's preference provisions, for example, can be expected to arouse organized opposition. (This may be affected to some extent by Max Cleland's enthusiastic support for the program.) Opposition may also be expected from employee unions concerned at proposed modifications in personnel removal procedures, though the intensity of this opposition is not yet clear.

The project will have some strong supporters as well. Virtually the entire Cabinet has endorsed the proposals. "Good government" groups like Common Cause, are also enthusiastic. Women's groups will, of course, support strongly any attempts to modify veteran's preference.

Recommended Date of Announcement and Submission to the Congress: February 1, 1978.

Natural Resources and The Environment

The fundamental debate between those who favor developing our natural resources and those who favor conserving them finds its forum in this comprehensive review of Federal responsibilities and provides an opportunity for this Administration to balance economic and environmental interests.

Today, environmental and natural resource programs, and organizations, are scattered about the government in a historical disarray. And because of this lack of accountability and focus, efforts to develop and execute a comprehensive natural resource policy are hamstrung. Further, too much Presidential time may be devoted to ad hoc conflicts, research is uncoordinated and there may be opportunities for administrative cost reduction.

The early timing for this effort is especially propitious. First, the creation of the Energy Department created gaps in this important area. Second, Secretary Andrus has deferred changes within the Interior Department, pending the outcome of this comprehensive effort. Third, Senator Jackson, mindful of the gaps, overlaps, and dismanagement, is eager to receive our recommendation. Finally, the reorganization review is importantly related to the water policy and ocean policy initiatives.

Political interest is high and the participants are powerful (the EOP deliberations on the future of CEQ provided a heat lightning of concern). Environmentalists will seek to defend the continued organizational longevity of EPA and CEQ. Industry will seek a redressing of "environmental prejudice" and seek the establishment of organizational forum to advance its interests, and reduce regulatory burden. Further, jurisdictional jealousies among congressional committees will further complicate our effort.

Recommended Date of Announcement and Submission to the Congress: April 1978.

Local Economic Development

This project is studying a broad range of local development programs: housing, business assistance, public works, transportation, and employment and training. What we hope to do is transform the existing array of programs into a coherent, substantial, development strategy. While this is clearly an ambitious objective, the project offers some equally clear opportunities.

State and local officials have complained long and loud about the Federal Government's insensitivity to their administrative needs. By coordinating the major federal development assistance programs we could make it far easier for these officials to coordinate their planning and to better allocate their own resources.

A second reason for the early action on local economic development is its potentially direct link to the Administration's urban strategy now being formulated. One of the strongest options the project is now considering for the coordination of local and community development programs is the creation of an economic development "agency." Such an agency, which could be built on an existing unit, would be responsible for both urban and rural program administration. Such an organization could serve as a logical home for the proposed Urban Development Bank. The creation of such an agency, could moreover, serve to mitigate the rural opposition we could expect to follow any announcement regarding an Administration urban development policy. By teaming urban and rural development strategies we enlist a far broader base of support for any local development initiative.

Should the decision be for a conservative posture, we would limit our final recommendations to options such as streamlining planning requirements, additional coordination among key development programs, and a variety of additional items. Such non-controversial proposals would bring real, though not so dramatic, improvements.

Recommended Date of Announcement and Submission to the Congress: April 1978.

Civil Rights

This project deserves priority action for three reasons: it responds to a campaign promise to minorities; it promises management improvement in a much-criticized program; and it gives the civil rights community an early signal of the President's commitment in this area (the Black Caucus, for example, has already criticized us for delay).

This plan will avoid the controversy discerned in last Friday's briefing if we defer shifting aging, equal pay, and the handicapped programs until 1980 at which time we can evaluate the success of management reforms at the EEOC. With one exception, the rest of the civil rights reorganization proposal will be welcomed by most major interest groups. There is widespread support in labor, civil rights, and business groups for consolidating the contract compliance programs into the Department of Labor. There is strong support in civil rights and labor groups for shifting enforcement of the equal employment laws for Federal employees from the Civil Service Commission to the EEOC.

The one exception is the proposed abolition of the Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council and investment of its authority in the EEOC. Business opposes this quite simply because it would signal our commitment to a strong EEOC. I suggest we spotlight the need for major management reform at the EEOC -- including reforms Eleanor already has under way -- while downplaying our long-term hope that EEOC, renewed, can be the vehicle of a comprehensive consolidation of enforcement programs.

Employing this approach, I am confident that we can get this reorganization plan adapted without a major battle next year.

Recommended Announcement: December 1977.

Recommended Submission to the Congress: February 1978.

Law Enforcement

There are three reasons for an early reorganization project in law enforcement:

- (1) we can solve real problems;
- (2) it relates directly to other Presidential priorities - drugs, undocumented aliens, and white collar crime;
- (3) we can achieve clear cost savings.

We are recommending a two-phase project, the first plan to deal with border management; the second on general law enforcement. The border management initiative focuses on the overlap and duplication of effort along the borders and at the ports of entry, a well-documented problem. In some inspection stations, as many as four different agencies are involved. Our air and sea patrol capacity is particularly weak. Addressing these problems can result in real savings. We expect that the economies realized as a result of eliminating the duplication of patrol and inspection functions should negate the need for additional resources during Fiscal Years 1979-1981. The project will also establish a more rational way to manage immigration policy, severing it from law enforcement responsibilities, while fixing accountability for the physical control of the land, sea and air borders of the United States.

Any border management initiative will be controversial because it will involve shifting the location of existing units. But GAO, the American Federation of Government Employees, and ODAP have agreed that reorganization would be an appropriate solution. Because the problem is so well-known, we believe that a proposal can succeed.

Phase II of the law enforcement project will try to rationalize the widely-dispersed Federal enforcement and investigative activities. Our proposals can focus either on relatively non-controversial areas, such as placement and training of guard services, and targetting priorities or propose major adjustment to enforcement agencies. The conclusions will dictate the amount of time and energy that will be required on the Hill. Whatever the recommendations, this project is one which should result in substantial cost savings and appeal to a wide public.

Recommended Date of Announcement and Submission to the Congress on Phase I - Border Management: January 1978.

Recommended Date of Announcement and Submission to the Congress on Phase II - General Law Enforcement: May 1978.

Education

Three major problems currently confront education: Unsatisfactory levels of student achievement; the isolation of education from communities, families and social services; and changing demographics that threaten school enrollments and have implications for the composition of student bodies in the future. These problems have contributed to a serious crisis of public confidence in schools, and dramatic financial problems for a number of public school systems and private colleges.

To meet these challenges, there are today more than 250 Federal education and related programs scattered across 20 departments and agencies. The purpose of our study is to examine the current organization of education and closely-related programs, and determine to what extent there should be greater coordination or consolidation.

Components of the education reorganization study have included an identification of the current and potential Federal role in education; an identification of the perceived weaknesses of its current role and structure; the specification of new and improved program directions; and analyses of alternative ways to reorganize the Federal structure on the basis of their capability to both achieve existing program objectives and successfully undertake new initiatives.

There is wide general support both among affected groups and in Congress, for the creation of a department of education. This support becomes quickly diffused, however, when the character and specific components of such a department are discussed. Higher education groups and congressional appropriations committees prefer strengthening education within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as do the American Federation of Teachers.

The NEA and most other elementary and secondary education groups favor almost any new department that would elevate education and which they believe is feasible politically. They view a narrowly defined department as most feasible, and do not want to argue with organized labor about including training in a new department. A narrow department is opposed by key Congressmen, however, including Representatives Brademas and Ford.

Support does exist for a broad department. Some congressional leaders favor a broad department composed of a number of education programs (VA loans, Department of Defense schools, Bureau of Indian Affairs schools); others support a combination of education and human development activities (Brademas, Randolph). Substantial opposition can be expected from interests that do not want programs they support included in the broad department: manpower training, child nutrition and community action.

Federal Cash Management

The government should manage the taxpayers' money as carefully as the taxpayers manage their own. To this end, the Federal Cash Management Project, in conjunction with the Treasury Department, has begun a comprehensive review of how effectively the government manages its \$400 + Billion cash flow. The

objective of the effort is to identify further opportunities to apply modern cash management techniques through the Executive Branch with a focus on accelerating collections, controlling cash balances, disbursing money on time (but not before), compensating financial institutions for services fairly, and establishing incentives to make Federal managers better cash managers.

The likely benefits of the effort are two-fold. First, there are potential dollar savings in interest costs when cash is used more efficiently and Federal borrowing thereby reduced. A major example of such savings is the Treasury Department's recent success in gaining the passage of legislation authorizing the payment by banks of interest on Treasury's short-term cash deposits - a new cash management procedure that Treasury estimates will result in annual revenue gains of \$50 million to \$100 million. Second, the further institution of modern and sophisticated professional management practices affecting the entire government will demonstrate the Administration's commitment to competent and business-like financial administration.

We anticipate little public or political opposition to this effort (although some financial institutions, local governments and vendors who may have benefitted from more liberal payment practices may complain). It will be necessary to coordinate this effort with fiscal and monetary policy. While there may be jurisdictional sensitivities within the government, we believe that the bulk of the effort can be accomplished administratively, with limited technical alteration to banking and tax laws.

Recommended Date of Announcement: September 1978.

Human Services

The Federal government spends approximately \$22 billion annually on more than 100 human services programs administered by 10 departments and agencies. Each program has its own set of policies, administrative and eligibility requirements. Their numerous specifications, report requirements, and organizational arrangements are confounding to both local officials and potential recipients.

While nearly everyone favors reform, in this overall patchwork, each component has its own champions. Community groups favor community administration and discretion; groups representing the handicapped, aged or children call for the enhancement of categorial programs; local officials and many members of Congress call for the degree of program simplification opposed by the first two groups. Despite these political difficulties, the human services area is clearly one in which the public expects to see some reorganization focus.

Emergency Preparedness

The most likely outcome of this study, consolidation of the GSA's Federal Preparedness, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DOD) and the Federal Disaster Administration (HUD), will in fact meet little resistance. Cost savings, on the other hand, can be achieved here through combining the three sets of regional offices, more coherent administration of programs, and renewed emphasis on disaster prevention as a substitute for relief.

Consolidation will not solve all the problems. We must untangle a labyrinth of Executive orders, and find some way to ensure that the agencies whose emergency assignments are incidental to other purposes take their responsibilities seriously.

Recommended Date of Announcement: March 1978.

Agency	Issue	Budget Result	Nature of Problem	Lead
Defense	1) Overall level	Between \$126 B and \$130 B	Presidential commitment to save \$5-\$7 B	Brown
	2) Navy Shipbuilding Program	No plans to budget for new carrier	Congressional efforts to impose new nuclear carrier	President & Brown
International	1) International financial institutions	Major effort to make up arrearages in IFI's	Congressional reluctance to appropriate	Blumenthal Vance, President
	2) Import-Export Bank	Limitation on direct lending	Business criticism	Blumenthal Moore
Interior	1) Land & Water Conservation Fund	Failure to provide "full funding"	Congressional & environmental criticism	Andrus, President
	2) Redwoods	Failure to request funds for Park	Congressional & environmental criticism	Andrus
	3) Petroleum Reserve	Exploration contract termination	Congressional criticism	Andrus
EPA	1) Personnel	Small additions	Environmental & Congressional criticism	Costle
Corps of Engineers	1) Construction program	Provision for general slowdown except in most important projects	Congressional criticism	Alexander
*HUD	1) Budget level	Budget will be substantially less than request although larger than FY 78	Given size of request, perception will be large cut	Harris, President

Agency	Issue	Budget Result	Nature of Problem	Lead
Labor	1) Public Service Employment	No substantial increase in P.S.E.	Congressional & public criticism	Marshall
HEW	1) Budget level	Levels in controllable areas -- education, health will be tightly constrained	Will face potential for major increases	Califano, President
Commerce	1) LNG ship construction	Possible termination	Shipyard in Quincy, Massachusetts	Kreps
Treasury	1) IRS Personnel increase	Possible increase for additional revenue	Opposition criticism & privacy concerns	Blumenthal
Justice	1) Personnel cuts	Cuts may be taken in FBI	Congressional & opposition criticism	Bell
Transportation	1) Northeast Corridor Improvement Program	Funding & new objective	Altering of major labor supported program	Adams
	2) Highway/transit legislation	Major effort to consolidate programs, end interstate program	Will be faced with efforts to raise levels and create new programs	Adams

2. Presidential Concern -- Very Important

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Budget amount</u>	<u>Nature of problem</u>	<u>Lead</u>
Defense	Navy shipbuilding program - carriers	Between \$2 and \$5.8 B (obligational authority)	Congressional efforts to impose new carrier	President, Brown
Treasury	International financial institutions - arrearages of \$1.2 B	Restoration of up to \$1.0 B in 1979	Congressional reluctance to appropriate	President, Blumenthal
HUD	Budget level - less than request though larger than 1978	Difference of \$15 B in authority and \$440 M in outlays	Perception of large cut	Harris, President
HEW	Budget level - discretionary health and education programs held to small increases	<div> <div>'78</div> <div>'79</div> <div>Health 7.0 7.3</div> <div>Education 11.1 11.7</div> </div>	Potential for major Congressional increases	Califano, President
Energy	Petroleum Reserve - storage level	Dropping second 500 M bbls. would save \$2.9 B in 1981 and much more later	Congressional and balance of payment concerns	Schlesinger, President

3. Agency Head Concern - Must win

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Budget amount</u>	<u>Nature of problem</u>	<u>Lead</u>
Defense	Overall level	Between \$125 B and \$130 B (obligational authority)	Presidential commitment to save \$5-7 B	Brown
Interior	Land and Water Conservation Fund - failure to provide "full funding"	\$625 M vs. \$900 M for full funding	Congressional and environmental criticism	Andrus, President
EPA	Safe Drinking Water - reduce Federal role	\$4 M difference in 1979 but much more later	Environmental criticism	Andrus
Corps of Engineers	Construction program slowdown	\$1.5 vs. \$1.3 B	Congressional criticism	Alexander
Labor	Public Service Employment	Continue at 725,000 level (\$6.8 B in authority)	Congressional and public criticism	Marshall
Transportation	Highway/transit legislation - consolidate and phase-out interstate construction	\$7.5 B program level not affected	Congressional efforts to raise levels and add programs	Adams

4. Agency Head Concern -- Very Important

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Budget amount</u>	<u>Nature of problem</u>	<u>Lead</u>
Treasury	Witteveen facility - IMF (authorization and appropriation)	\$1.7 B authorization needed but budget amount only \$0.2 B	Congressional reluctance to authorize and to count lesser amount in budget	Blumenthal
Export-Import Bank	Appropriate role and funding level	Between \$2.8 B and \$5.1 B Direct loan limitation	Business criticism	Blumenthal, Moore
Interior	Redwoods - no 1979 funds requested	\$100 M deleted as not needed now	Congressional and environmental criticism	Andrus
	Petroleum reserve, Alaska - terminate contract	\$180 M in 1979; \$400 M in total	Congressional criticism	Andrus
EPA	Personnel levels	Increase in full-time employees of 1,670 vs. 500	Environmental and Congressional criticism	Costle
Commerce	LNG ship construction - possible termination	\$51 M savings in 1979 BA	Shipyard in Quincy, Mass.	Kreps
Treasury	Internal Revenue Service audit personnel - hold to 750 increase	5,600 addition proposed in 1979; 20,000 in 5 years, adding perhaps \$2 B in revenue in 1979	Opposition criticism	Blumenthal
	Modernize present computer system for IRS rather than installing new decentralized system	\$9 M vs. \$28 M in 1979; \$75 M vs. \$223 M in total	Perception as privacy issue; Congressional concerns	Blumenthal

4. Agency Head Concern -- Very Important (Continued)

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Budget amount</u>	<u>Nature of problem</u>	<u>Lead</u>
Justice	Personnel levels; FBI may be reduced	FBI staff may be reduced by 800 with \$ savings of \$24 M	Congressional and opposition criticism	Bell
Transportation	Northeast Corridor Improvements - Aim to self-support not fast service	\$400 M level rather than \$780 M in 1979	Labor and Congressional criticism	Adams

Other Budget Issues

Agency	Issue	Budget Amount	Nature of Problem	Lead
<u>2. Presidential Concern -- Very Important</u>				
Defense	Major base closings and increased contracting out in 1979-81.	Potential savings: \$275 M to \$900 M/year by 1983; personnel - 32,500 to 45,000 by 1983.	Actions required for major savings in costs and personnel. Highly sensitive actions, very unpopular in areas affected.	Brown
Agriculture/ Interior	Terminate Youth Conservation Corps in favor of Young Adult Conservation Corps and other youth employment programs.	\$60 M per year.	Strong congressional support (e.g., Sen. Jackson) and environment support.	Bergland/ Andrus
Transportation	FAA staffing level.	\$38 M in 1979.	Air safety will be made an issue, with air controller slowdown or strike a possibility.	Adams/ President
Labor	Youth employment programs	About \$575 M difference in outlays, 112,000 in service years.	No sound measures of value of programs, but high rates of unemployment make program restraint almost impossible for Congress to accept.	Marshall
Labor	Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration program	\$50 M per year (OMB reduction from agency request.	Whether to seek legislation to allow administrative discretion for inspecting surface mines and seldom operated mines. Could be interpreted as weakening new law.	Marshall
HEW	Health professions training	\$170 M in 1979	What should be level of Federal support for training medical professionals? Congressional and profession will want more.	Califano

Other Budget Issues

Agency	Issue	Budget Amount	Nature of Problem	Lead
<u>2. Presidential Concern -- Very Important (cont'd)</u>				
OMB/HEW/Treasury/ CSC	Mandatory coverage of government employees under social security.	Initial effect is to increase receipts, long-term effect essentially neutral. Net first year effect is \$13 B gain.	House Ways and Means directed HEW to make study of proposal. Federal employee union opposition is strong.	McIntyre Califano Blumenthal Campbell
Agriculture/ Commerce/OMB	Rural development program	Varies with program.	Whether to establish rural development program or focal point. Congressional Rural Caucus would support. Agriculture has program, as does Commerce (EDA) and others (SBA on drought loans).	Bergland Kreps McIntyre
SBA/Agriculture	Location of disaster relief program for farmers.	Not at issue	Makes programmatic sense for Agriculture (FmHA) to handle disaster relief for farmers, but SBA and congressional committees with oversight over SBA would object.	Weaver Bergland
VA	Should effort be made to curtail free medical care to non-service-connected disabilities of veterans?	Minimum of \$100 M Higher for more stringent eligibility criteria.	Veterans groups and the Congress would oppose strenuously. Might have better chance if combined with National Health Insurance.	Cleveland

Other Budget Issues

Agency	Issue	Budget Amount	Nature of Problem	Lead
<u>4. Agency Concern -- Very Important</u>				
Transportation	Strategy on large and growing balance in airport and airways trust fund.	\$1 B by 1982.	Balance attracts poorly justified spending proposals. Alternatives include reduction of tax rate and use of funds for existing aviation services.	Adams
Transportation	The "bridge crisis".	\$270 M program level (1979).	Strong highway industry and user and State pressure for increased Federal aid.	Adams
HUD	Mismanagement of Indian housing program.	Budget appears not to have been problem.	Backlog of uncompleted housing grows while HUD approves proposed new ones at a fast rate. Quality of work on new houses poor. Interagency coordination on projects weak.	Harris
Treasury, OMB	Budget status of Federal Financing Bank	\$7.5 B in 1979	Congressional committees (House) are pushing the Administration to put the FFB on budget.	Blumenthal McIntyre
Justice	Prison construction strategy.	\$40 M in budget authority for 1979.	The prison population increases faster than the capacity of our prisons. Justice has been asked for long-term policy statement evaluating	Bell
Civil Service	Should intergovernmental Personnel Act be expanded to provide general management assistance to State and local governments.	\$15 M in 1979.	States and localities would support	Campbell

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
MEMO	From Brzezinski to The President (10 pp.) re: 1978 National Security Priorities/ enclosed in Hutcheson to Mondale 11/28/77	Undated	A
memo w/ att.	From Lipshutz to The President (3 pp.) re: "Executive Privilege Question"/enclosed in Hutcheson to Lipshtz 11/28/77	11/25/77	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.- Pres. Hand-writing File 11/28/77 [2] BOX 61

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN
DICK MOE
TIM KRAFT

SUBJECT: 1978 People/Political Time Allocation
Agenda

We think it is extremely important that the above category be budgeted for Presidential time, subject to the same forethought and calculation that will be accorded foreign policy, budget hearings, etc., for two reasons:

1. If next year's policy agenda is as crowded as this year's, it will be next to impossible to 'work in' Congressional campaign trips, on an ad hoc basis, and
2. If a Congressional campaign trip is to be effective for the Member and beneficial to the President, the elements of lead time and dependability must be there.

The time in mind is as follows:

1) Congressional campaign trips: 18 days, based roughly on two days per month, January through October. This was discussed by the campaign scheduling committee, chaired by Frank Moore; the rationale for early trips was that this would be certain Members' preference, to raise funds, ward off opposition, etc.

2) We propose that a certain amount of time be budgeted for constituency groups, as suggested by Watson, Eisenstat, and Strauss. We propose that twenty half-hour slots be blocked out for the President's participation (as part of a general two-hour briefing conducted by other Administration officials.

2.

3) We are concerned that other time blocks for different policy areas will not anticipate or factor in the time that may be needed for television appeals, special speeches and the preparation for same. For this, and other purposes, we propose that two afternoons a month be totally unscheduled.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: Economic Program and Priorities in the Next Year

Our economic program for 1978 and 1979 can be separated into the following four segments:

I. Major Initiatives on Overall Economic Policy

- A. Tax reform and tax reduction.
- B. Employment initiatives: (1) youth unemployment, both in the public and private sectors, and (2) extension of PSE jobs programs. Both probably should be considered in the context of extension of CETA legislation, which expires next year.
- C. An anti-inflation program that might require legislative action.

II. Major Initiatives Already Underway That May have an Important Effect on our Ability to Move Programs in the First Group Through Congress

- A. Welfare reform.
- B. Urban initiatives, including possible redesign and extension of counter-cyclical revenue sharing.
- C. Airline regulatory reform.
- D. Legislation to authorize U. S. Participation in the IMF Financial Support Fund (Witteveen Facility).

III. Potential Administration Proposals with Economic Consequences that Could Become Major Initiatives in the Next Congress

- A. National health insurance, which we are currently committed to present to the public in the late winter or early spring, at least in outline form.
- B. A National transportation policy that DOT is developing.
- C. Motorcarrier reform, proposals for which are to be submitted in January to the President.

IV. Issues in the International Economy That May Require Congressional Attention.

- Trade Adjustment Assistance proposals, which are on the President's desk. Certain of these proposals would require reopening the Trade Act, raising the prospect of protracted Congressional debate on Administration foreign policies.
- The Multilateral Trade Negotiations, if concluded on schedule next year. Some elements -- particularly non-tariff barriers to trade -- will require Congressional approval.
- U.S. participation in a Common Fund, or in individual commodity agreements, would require Congressional approval. If negotiations come to fruition, Congress will have to approve participation and authorize and appropriate funds.

Issues in Establishing our Economic Program

The Administration should decide now which of these programs is to receive priority treatment -- including personal attention from the President, the White House staff, and the Cabinet.

This will require us to select those programs that are most important and to give clear signals about our priorities to the Congress and to the public.

I believe that our priorities should be established principally in light of the urgent need to encourage continued growth in the economy during 1978 and beyond. Our most recent economic forecasts suggest that unemployment is likely to decline only a little further during the first half of 1978, and that without additional fiscal stimulus, unemployment may be rising in late 1978 and 1979. Moreover, while inflation may not worsen significantly in 1978, we could be in trouble on the inflation front by 1979 and 1980 if we succeed in maintaining a satisfactory growth rate.

For this reason, I believe that our legislative strategy should have the following general outlines:

- (1) Top priority should be given to the macroeconomic proposals in the first group above: tax reduction and reform, job creation, and anti-inflation proposals. We should strive for prompt Congressional consideration and make it clear to the public as soon as possible that passage of these measures is assured.
- (2) Ongoing initiatives such as airline reform and legislation to enabling U. S. participation in the IMF Financial Support Fund should be given second priority.
- (3) Initiatives proposed earlier or to be included in the 1979 budget -- such as welfare reform and urban policies -- should be kept on the sidelines until passage of the core economic programs is assured. We should not overload the Congress, and in particular, the Ways and Means and Finance Committees, early in the year. Rapid passage of tax revision and anti-inflation measures -- by June at the latest -- is essential to improving the performance of the economy in 1978.
- (4) New initiatives -- national health insurance, motor carrier reform, etc. -- should be given low priority. No message, statement, or outline of a national health insurance proposal that even suggests a potential large-scale tax increase should be submitted next year.
- (5) International issues are not easily scheduled by the Administration. However, we should endeavor to limit the number of controversial issues put before the Congress, and to give the highest priority to approval of the Multilateral Trade Agreement and, if negotiations are completed, a Common Fund proposal.

A legislative strategy along these lines would help to convince the public and the Congress that our economic policies are coherent and carefully designed. Uncertainty with regard to the economic outlook would be reduced, and the passage of our economic proposals would be enhanced.

Contingencies on the Economic Front

In thinking through a legislative strategy, it is important to keep in mind that unforeseen developments may necessitate some reassessment of priorities. The principal contingencies likely to affect the economy in 1978 seem to accentuate the need to give top priority to broad economic measures. The most likely contingencies of major significance are the following:

- Economic developments abroad may create difficulties during the next year:
 - (a) Growth among our major trading partners may continue to be slower than desirable. This would limit the demand for our exports and dampen economic growth in the U. S.
 - (b) The pace of expansion also may be slowed if nations with continuing large deficits reduce imports by slowing economic growth or direct actions in order to preserve access to private capital markets.
 - (c) Instability of the dollar in exchange markets could lead to pressures to modify our domestic policies or take direct action to improve our international payments picture.
- Opposition may develop in the Congress to meaningful tax reduction in 1978. There is some sentiment within the business community, which Chairman Ullman shares, to settle for slower growth in the economy -- in the 3 to 4 percent range -- in order to avoid inflationary pressures, and this view may catch on with others in the Congress. A strong but temporary surge in economic growth in the first quarter of the year -- as happened early this year -- could create the illusion of a stronger economy than is actually likely to develop and increase the difficulty of getting tax reductions. I doubt that this will be a serious problem, but I could be wrong.
- Monetary policy may tighten more than allowed for in our forecasts, which could slow economic growth.
- A significant OPEC price increase, or an oil embargo -- as a result of political problems in the Middle East -- would drastically change the outlook for both inflation and economic growth.

Public Presentation of Economic Policies

A well-ordered legislative strategy will go a long ways toward repairing the Administration's image with the Congress, the business community, and the public. Public presentation of our economic policies should also be designed toward that end.

A. Consultations Prior to Publication of the Budget

We should consider seriously consultations with a few selected members of Congress -- the Chairmen of the Budget, Ways and Means, and Finance Committee, the Speaker, and the Majority Leader -- prior to our final decisions on budget and fiscal policy. Such a meeting should take place within the next several weeks. At these consultations, we could outline the options before us and seek their confidential guidance.

Once the President has made his decisions, he should hold a meeting to brief key members of Congress, as he did at the Pond House session prior to inauguration. This meeting would provide an opportunity for publicized consultations with the Congress that would help develop support on the Hill for our proposals.

B. Subsequent to Publication: The President's Role

This year's State of the Union message is expected to be a philosophical document that will not include many programmatic proposals. A longer message embodying specific recommendations will be sent separately to the Congress.

If this format is retained, I believe that a significant portion of the speech should be devoted to a general statement of the Administration's broad economic objectives and policies.

Current thinking within the White House calls for a detailed message outlining the President's programs to be submitted to Congress subsequent to the State of the Union speech. I suggest that our economic proposals be described in a separate Presidential message that outlines our economic program and the reasoning behind it. The two Presidential statements together will receive considerable attention in the press and provide Cabinet members with a clear statement of policy on which to base their own public comments. Once the President has made his decisions, it is vitally important that Administration officials speak with a common voice.

Meetings between the President and leaders from around the country in late January and February would provide a useful lobbying platform for our economic programs. A series of Presidential meetings, spaced over several weeks, with officials from State and local governments, civic groups, and business and labor leaders would help to mobilize support for our economic programs and act as a source of information for the general public.

After Congressional consideration of our economic objectives has begun, a fireside chat on the economy, perhaps in March or April, might be useful. Such a speech would enable the President to lay out for the average person his economic objectives and policies, and so maintain Presidential visibility in economic matters. The timing of such a speech might be altered to coincide with the need to accelerate Congressional action on our economic proposals. We will have to be alert to the possible need for other Presidential actions to ensure prompt passage of critical legislation if difficulties arise in the Congress.

Some Presidential speeches during the year, and particularly during the first few months, also might be slanted heavily in the direction of economic affairs and policies. These speeches may be presented to groups of business leaders, or to the general public through, perhaps, a "Town Meeting" on the economy.

C. The Cabinet's Role

Members of the Cabinet, and in particular the President's economic advisers and the Secretaries of departments with a major economic role, can play a crucial part in elevating public awareness of our economic proposals.

One opportunity for considerable public exposure will come in February during the regular cycle of hearings on Capitol Hill on the Economic Report of the President and the Budget.

In March and later months, the President's economic advisers, particularly Mike Blumenthal and I, should undertake a public speaking schedule designed to explain Administration policies and the rationale underlying them to as wide an audience as possible. We might consider following the town meeting format in some instances in order to elicit widespread public interest.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT
BERT CARP

Stu

SUBJECT:

Analysis of Potential 1978
Legislative Program

The attached memorandum sets out significant domestic items in the 1978 legislative agenda, separated into "carry-over initiatives" and new initiatives which are "in the pipeline". We have identified 28 significant carry-over initiatives, and 40 new initiatives. The attached chart integrates these initiatives into a single agenda, and suggests a lead for announcement and follow-through.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

There is more here than the Congress can be expected to enact. In particular, several committees (Ways and Means/ Finance, Judiciary, Education and Labor/Human Resources) are overloaded. This calls for the establishment of clear priorities and serious consideration of postponing major initiatives.

ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES

The attached memorandum and chart contain notations indicating the priority we would assign among initiatives. The terminology is as follows:

- * -- Passage should be seen as critical to the success of our legislative program.
- 1 -- Important to our legislative program. While not all "1's" must pass for a good year, we should pass several. That four or five of these initiatives pass is more important, in general, than which ones.

- 2 -- Important initiatives which we should push to the extent practical.
- 3 -- Initiatives which are important to the agencies, but which we should not push except where the Congress appears receptive. Some expiring legislation is in this category -- simply meaning that if Congress chooses to go with a one-year extension (or if we suggest one) it's ok.
- 0 -- Initiatives should be considered for postponement.

A brief summary follows:

(1) Candidates for Highest Priority

- Economic Policy -- We believe this should be the major domestic focus for next year. *agree*
- Civil Service Reform -- This is our best potential government organization/efficiency proposal for next year -- but requires very careful handling. Candidate for postponement to March-April where announcement will not be lost in the shuffle.
- Labor Law Reform -- This bill passed the House in 1977, and represents an important administration commitment. While a Senate filibuster is likely, enactment can almost certainly be secured.
- Nuclear Non-proliferation -- This legislation represents an important domestic and international commitment and passed the House in 1977. Again, enactment should be relatively easy to secure in 1978. *agree*
- Hospital Cost Containment -- While this bill has not completed the committee process in either House of Congress, extensive hearings have been held. While enactment will be difficult to secure, this bill has an important anti-inflation impact and would create substantial budgetary savings for federal, state and local government. We think it is worth a very strong push. *agree*

These "highest priority" issues have been selected because they are both important and likely to be enacted. By stressing legislation which is well along in the process, we can maximize our opportunity for success.

(2) Other Priority Items

The attached chart and memorandum also identify (with a "1") the following issues which we believe are important to our legislative program. While we do not view adoption of any single initiative on this list as critical, adoption of 4 or 5 from this list is important to the perception of a successful year.

Presidential

- Welfare Reform -- House only. See discussion under 4 below.
- Consumer Office -- Important Presidential commitment; pending before full House of Representatives with a close vote expected. Note that a Senate filibuster is possible.
- Airline Deregulation -- Reported from Committee in the Senate.
- Public Officials Integrity Act -- Passed Senate, with Presidential push should pass House.
- Education -- All elementary and secondary education authorizations expire next year. (Note link with Education Reorganization.)
- Humphrey-Hawkins -- While the future of this bill cannot be predicted with confidence, continuing involvement is inevitable given campaign commitment, negotiating history, and the importance of economic policy.

Secretarial

- Highway and Mass Transit Policy
- OCS Leasing Reform
- Trade Adjustment Assistance

- New York City Seasonal Loan Program
- West-to-East Coast Oil Transportation
- Nuclear Licensing Reform
- Crop Insurance and Disaster Loan Reform
- Debt Limit

(3) Candidates for Postponement

- National Health Insurance -- The Ways and Means and Finance Committees will be heavily loaded with tax reform/relief, the debt limit bill, hospital cost containment and welfare reform. Any National Health Insurance proposal will be highly controversial. In addition, NHI may call for additional payroll taxes which will be unsettling to business. Consideration should be given to postponing NHI until 1979 or until after the 1978 Congressional elections -- at the very tail end of the Session.
- Civil Rights Legislation -- The Justice Department has suggested controversial amendments to strengthen the Civil Rights Act. Consideration should be given to deferring this initiative until next year.
- Election Reform -- (Direct Election of President, Election-Day Registration, Congressional Public Financing, Hatch Act and FECA Amendments). The Hatch Act passed the House; the FECA amendments can be pressed in connection with the reauthorization of the Commission, required in 1978. With these exceptions, the package is a candidate for postponement to 1979. If this is done, Presidential involvement should not be needed -- with the Civil Service Commission taking the lead on Hatch Act Reform and the Justice Department taking the lead on the FECA Amendments.
- Surface Transportation Deregulation -- While an important reform, this highly controversial initiative is very unlikely to pass next year, and could jeopardize prospects for airline deregulation. We suggest postponement until air deregulation passes and possibly until 1979.

(4) Candidates for Assignment to Lower Priority

- Welfare Reform -- We are committed to a strong push in the House of Representatives next year. However, it may be unrealistic to expect Senate enactment next year since the Senate will await House action before beginning serious consideration. We suggest a strong push in the House of Representatives, but not at this point defining legislative success in terms of 2-House enactment. Note this would require the legislation to begin again in the House with the new Congress in 1979 -- but with a clear head start. 7
- Undocumented Aliens -- The Judiciary Committees are heavily burdened with criminal code reform, wire-tap legislation, FBI and CIA charters and crime policy. Consideration should be given to establishing priorities between the most controversial parts of the undocumented aliens policy and those other issues. 7
- Crime Policy -- Since LEAA expires in 1978, enactment of LEAA reform may be possible. However, other aspects of crime policy are less likely to be adopted next year.
- Urban Policy -- Employment aspects, if given priority in the Economic Message, have a strong chance of passage. Passage of other elements (like Urbank) is less likely given controversy and the crowded legislative calendar.
- Water Policy -- If the new water policy contains controversial legislative proposals -- as is probable -- they are unlikely to be enacted in an election year. A decision on legislative priority will be easier when the proposal is more fully developed.

A number of other initiatives suggested by the agencies -- but of less personal interest to the President -- are placed in the same lower-priority categories (designated with a "2" or "3") in the attached memorandum and chart.

THEMES

We suggest the following as a first cut of 4 "themes" which might characterize next year's domestic legislative program with a grouping of important initiatives under each theme.

(1) Economic Recovery and Stability

- CETA, youth, economic development jobs
- Tax cut/reform
- Inflation initiative
- Possible inflation subset:
 - hospital cost containment
 - air deregulation

(2) Making government more honest and open

- Public Officials Integrity Act
- Lobby Reform
- Corporate bribery
- Wiretap bill
- Intelligence and FBI charters

(3) Making government more effective and efficient

- Civil Service Reform
- Labor Law Reform
- Nuclear Licensing Reform
- Crop Insurance/Disaster Aid Reform
- Reorganization initiatives

(4) Compassionate government

- Education
- CHAP
- Urban Policy (unlikely to pass in its entirety next year, but an important policy announcement)

1978 PRESIDENTIAL AGENDA
EXPLANATION

The following draft calendar for 1978 represents an attempt to combine potential items that have been identified for Presidential action and announcement next year. It does not represent what the planning group would consider an idealized calendar. Suggested items for deferral from early to late 1978, and for postponement until 1979 are marked with an asterisk (*). The visual calendar substantially understates potential time that will be required for certain categories of action (for example, Spring Budget Reviews, which consumed 25 hours in 1977). Addition of time estimates based upon this year's experience, and of new initiatives discovered and prepared after the 1977 agenda was approved, would point toward the likelihood of a much heavier actual schedule than that reflected in the attached document. In addition, the document does not reflect Presidential decision time on matters that without question will be targeted for Departmental announcement and follow through with or without the Presidential agenda-setting, prioritization process.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

1978 DOMESTIC LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

CARRY-OVER INITIATIVES

The following are significant issues on which Congress is not expected to complete action this year (assuming action is completed on energy, social security and bills pending in Conference at present.)

Carry-Over Initiatives Requiring Presidential Involvement

1 (1) Welfare Reform: Markup in House Ways and Means Ad hoc Subcommittee scheduled for December.

* (2) Labor Law Reform: Passed House, Senate action expected early next year.

* (3) Hospital Cost Containment: Hearings held in both Houses this year, enactment next year possible with major push.

1 (4) Consumer Office: Important Presidential commitment; pending before full House of Representatives.

* (5) Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Passed House

1 (6) Airline Deregulation/Aircraft Noise: The Airline Deregulation bill has been reported from Committee in the Senate. In the House Commerce Committee the Deregulation bill has been linked with an unacceptable measure dealing with Aircraft Noise. Enactment will require heavy Presidential involvement.

1 (7) Public Officials Integrity Act: Passed Senate, with Presidential push should pass House in February.

1 (8) Humphrey-Hawkins: Agreement announced. Continuing involvement is inevitable given campaign commitment, negotiating history, and the importance of economic policy.

2 (9) Waterway User Fees/Locks Dam 26: A bill with a 6¢ user fee has passed the House. The Administration has stated that the 6¢ fee is unacceptably low. Increasing the fee in the Senate will require Presidential involvement.

2/0 (10) Election Reform: (Direct Election of President, Election-Day Registration, Congressional Public Financing, Hatch Act and FECA Amendments). The Hatch Act passed the House; the FECA amendments can be pressed in connection with the reauthorization of the Commission, required in 1978. With these

- 2 -

exceptions, the package is a candidate for postponement to 1979. If this is done, Presidential involvement should not be needed -- with the Civil Service Commission taking the lead on Hatch Act Reform and the Justice Department taking the lead on the FECA Amendments.

Carry-Over Initiatives Recommended For Secretarial Lead

- 2 (1) Lobby Reform: (Justice, CSC).
- (2) OCS Lease Reform: (Interior). Bill passed Senate
- 2 (3) Alaska D-2 Lands: (Interior)
- 2 (4) Corporate Bribery: (Treasury). Bill in Conference
- 2 (5) Wiretap Legislation: (Justice).
- 2 (6) Criminal Code Reform: (Justice)
- 2 (7) Child Health Assessment Program: HEW
- 2 (8) Redwoods National Park: (Interior).
- 2 (9) Coal Slurry Pipelines: (Energy)
- 2 (10) Comprehensive Oil Pollution, Liability and Compensation:
(Commerce). Passed House, reported from Senate Committee.
- 2 (11) D.C. Package: No agency lead established. Recommend
assignment to appropriate agencies and OMB.
- (12) White House Authorization: The White House budget
presently lacks authorizing legislation, making appro-
priations subject to a point of order on the House
floor.
- 3 (13) Postal Reform: No clear departmental lead. Recommend
assignment to Commerce.
- 3 (14) No Fault Auto Insurance: (Transportation)
- 3 (15) Financial Institutions Reform: (Treasury)
- 3 (16) Mining Law Reform: (Interior). Action next year not
expected.
- 3 (17) Undocumented Aliens: (Justice, Labor). Candidate for
postponement.
- 3 (18) Public Broadcasting: (Commerce).

NEW INITIATIVES

Note that under the Budget Act, authorization legislation affecting spending in FY 1979 is expected in February or March, and must be reported from Committee by May 15, although waivers are possible.

Initiatives Requiring Presidential Involvement

* (1) Economic Policy

Major fiscal stimulus and countercyclical programs expire in 1978, including:

- Authorization for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (public service jobs, youth jobs);
- Countercyclical Revenue Sharing;
- Supplemental Unemployment Assistance; and
- Federal Supplemental Unemployment Benefits.

Present Administration policy (subject to change in the budget reviews) calls for ending or phasing down each of these programs. Continuation of this policy would cause controversy and work hardship on areas with continued high unemployment. On the other hand, extension of these programs may also be difficult -- particularly in the case of countercyclical revenue sharing. (These questions are being addressed in the context of urban policy as well as economic stimulus.)

In addition, issues arising in the context of economic policy include:

- personal and business tax reductions and their relationship to tax reform;
- Labor Department proposals for increased public service employment;
- the possible desirability of more emergency public works jobs;
- The need for more public or private sector youth jobs; and
- the need for an inflation initiative. (To strengthen such an initiative, airline deregulation, no-fault auto insurance, and surface transportation deregulation could be packaged and stressed as an anti-inflation package,

and given high priority in the legislative program.
Such a package, however, would be difficult to pass.)

Economic policy should be a major focus of the State of the Union Address with an Economic Message to follow immediately thereafter. A fireside chat on the economy may also be desirable.

Timetable: January

*

(2) Civil Service Reform

A task force is preparing an excellent comprehensive reform which will contain controversial measures to increase accountability of senior executives, eliminate veterans' preferences, revise pay calculations and provide additional protection for downgraded employees. Depending on the ultimate content of the program, Presidential involvement in announcement and follow-up will be important to enactment. This is our most credible potential government organization/efficiency proposal for next year but requires very careful handling.

Timetable: Announcement proposed for late January or February. A postponement to April should be considered, to permit high-visibility announcement after the initial rush of legislative announcements.

1/3

(3) Urban Policy

This initiative will address issues including economic development, housing and community development, fiscal assistance, and social program coordination. While some aspects of the program will benefit most cities, targeting of major aid on selected areas will cause controversy (even if rural areas are included).

While Presidential involvement in developing and announcing the program is needed (in view of public commitment) the major burden for securing enactment might well be shifted to Cabinet officers.

Timetable: Message in mid-March.

0

(4) National Health Insurance

Our proposal is bound to be controversial with labor, business, the health insurance industry and the medical profession, and will require a major Presidential involvement in development and securing enactment.

- 5 -

Timetable: The President said such legislation would be submitted "early next year" in his UAW speech. Congressional action next year is virtually impossible and postponing announcement to late in the legislative session should be seriously considered.

1 (5) Education

Elementary and secondary education authorizations all expire in 1978. In addition to decisions on basic education strategy, controversial reform proposals will be required for impact aid and direct student loans. Presidential involvement is not required -- may be desirable if the program is attractive. It would be unusual for a Democratic President not to submit an education message.

Timetable: February-March Lead: HEW

2 (6) Water Policy

A major review of water policy (coordinated by Interior, OMB and CEQ and involving Interior, Army, EPA and Agriculture) is due to culminate in February, although additional consultation may follow. This issue is of course crucial in the West. The President is already publicly involved with this study, and Presidential involvement in announcement of a tentative policy and subsequent consultation is probably unavoidable, although responsibility for subsequent legislation action could be placed with the Interior Department. Note that water projects decisions may be made during the budget review, and that water policy is clearly related to the Natural Resources Reorganization study.

Timetable: Recommendations to President February, 1978.

Related to this policy, a decision will be required on the 160-acre limitation in the 1902 Reclamation law. Secretaries Andrus and Bergland will have a recommendation in February.

Timetable: Announcement by March 1.

2 (7) Intelligence and FBI Charters

Presidential involvement in announcement and enactment is probably necessary.

Timetable: Congress expects the announcement in January or February, although some delay is possible. It will be ready for that time but might be delayed for political reasons.

- 6 -

Since funding is not involved, the charters could be submitted later in the year, although late submission might delay enactment to 1979.

0 (8) Surface Transportation Deregulation

The President is eager to pursue this issue. Although an important anti-inflation initiative, surface transportation deregulation will be highly controversial in Congress and would require substantial Presidential involvement at all stages to be seriously considered.

Timetable: Memo for President January 1, 1978, announcement April, 1978.

2 (9) Crime Policy

Controversial issues may include: reform of LEAA, handgun controls, prison policy, and the federal death penalty. To be credible, the policy will have to include workable initiatives on organized and white collar crime and measures to better assist local governments in dealing with street crime. Hopefully, major elements of the Justice reorganization will also be included. Presidential involvement in announcement of any crime message is probably desirable; however, responsibility to secure enactment might largely be left to the Justice Department. In our view, crime policy might be a candidate for postponement until mid-year; however, any measure requiring legislation effective in FY 1979 must be submitted in February to meet Budget Act requirements, which may make postponement difficult.

Timetable: Judge Bell would like to make this a January 1978 initiative. This would make inclusion of reorganization difficult.

3 (10) Rural Policy Study

Recommendations of Department of Agriculture study to President by mid-March may contain legislative proposals. Presidential involvement in announcement may be desirable.

Timetable: Announcement March/April.

Initiatives Recommended for Secretarial Lead

1 (1) Highway and Mass Transit Policy

The highway programs expire September 30, 1978. Secretary Adams has submitted a legislative proposal which will

propose reauthorizations and deal with the controversial question of mass transit funding from the highway trust fund. DOT can be expected to press for Presidential involvement and follow through. A Presidential Message may be in order, or we may want to have Secretary Adams to launch this one. Subsequent Presidential involvement should probably be minimized.

Timetable: January, 1978. Lead: Transportation

(2) Trade Adjustment Assistance

Controversial legislation expanding assistance to trade-impacted industries.

Timetable: February Lead: Commerce

(3) New York City Seasonal Loan Program

The seasonal loan program expires June 30, 1978. The city will almost certainly not be able to raise the full \$2 billion of its annual, short-term needs next year. Treasury will recommend by year-end that the Administration extend federal lending to the City, probably for another 2-3 years. Because of Congressional opposition to aid and the issue of whether to demand further budget cuts and a "control" mechanism, and with major public employee contracts expiring this spring, this is an extremely volatile issue.

Timetable: February-March Lead: Treasury

(4) West-to-East Coast Oil Transportation

Legislation is likely to pass this year or early next year requiring a decision in 1978 on one or more pipeline routes to move Alaskan crude inland from the West Coast.

Timetable: Winter 1977 decision on Sohio route, Fall 1978 decision on Northern route. Lead: Energy

(5) Nuclear Licensing Reform

New and potentially controversial legislation.

Timetable: January Lead: Energy

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1 (6) Crop Insurance and Disaster Program Reform

Potentially controversial legislation converting farm disaster aid to insurance.

Timetable: February

Lead: Agriculture

1 (7) Debt Limit

The current temporary debt (\$752 billion) limit expires March 31, 1978.

Timetable: March

Lead: Treasury

2 (8) Energy Impact Assistance

Commitment to Governors to develop program aiding communities hit by energy development. Potentially popular in West.

Timetable: February

Lead: Energy

2 (9) Energy Authorizations

Expiring FEA & ERDA authorities. Potentially contain a number of controversial issues, including spent fuels policy.

Timetable: February

Lead: Energy

2 (10) Dairy Price Supports

Controversial administrative decision.

Timetable: Late May

Lead: Agriculture

3 (11) Comprehensive State Energy Planning and Management

Legislation to assist states plan and manage energy-related activities.

Timetable: February

Lead: Energy

3 (12) Child Feeding Program Reform

Legislation to improve targeting of School Lunch and School Breakfast programs and extend WIC and special feeding programs.

Timetable: February

Lead: Agriculture

3 (13) Amtrak Authorization

Authorization for appropriations for FY 1979 and FY 1980 will be needed by the end of FY 1978. This could generate controversy over the goals and level of rail passenger service.

Timetable: February

Lead: Transportation

3 (14) Health Legislation

Health Planning, Health Services, and Biomedical Research authorizations expire September 30, 1978. Extension may involve a number of controversial issues. In addition, HEW is preparing a reform of prescription drug laws in response to Congressional pressure.

Timetable: February

Lead: HEW

3 (15) Older Americans Act

Expires September 30, 1978. Will create pressure for expanded programs.

Timetable: February

Lead: HEW

3 (16) Rehabilitation and Development Disabilities Act

Expires September 30, 1978. Primary program assisting the handicapped. May be controversial.

Timetable: February

Lead: HEW

3 (17) Title XX Day Care

Entitlement for \$200 million in day care funds expires September 30, 1978.

Timetable: February

Lead: HEW

3 (18) Community Services Act

Expires September 30, 1978. Includes both CSA and Headstart. Potential controversy over funding levels.

Timetable: February

Lead: HEW

3 (19) ACTION

VISTA authorization expires September 30, 1978.

Timetable: February

Lead: ACTION

3 (20) Federal Election Commission

Authorization for appropriations expires September 30, 1978. Some controversy can be expected.

Timetable: February

Lead: Lipshutz/OMB

3 (21) Justice Department

Authorization expires September 30, 1978. Should not be controversial.

Timetable: February

Lead: Justice

3 (22) National Heritage Program

Draft Interior proposal now undergoing OMB and inter-agency analysis. President will receive proposal in late November. Legislation will be required for some parts of the program. Secretary Andrus will be the primary actor. Presidential announcement may be desirable.

Timetable: February

Lead: Interior

3 (23) Cultural Policy

Review of cultural policy underway.

Timetable: April

Lead: Mrs. Mondale/
WH Staff

3 (24) Minerals Policy

The Administration is committed to a review through the DPR process. One major issue -- mining law reform -- was resolved with submission of legislation this year. Another, the future of mineral depletion, will be resolved in the context of tax reform. Issues involved in the study include: protection for particular industries (copper), impact of health and safety and environmental policies, use of public lands, and policy with respect to use of recycled as opposed to virgin materials. These decisions will have a major impact, particularly in the West. It is possible and perhaps desirable to place the Interior Department in the lead for announcing and securing any needed legislative changes. However, tax reform will be a Presidential initiative.

Timetable: March

Lead: Interior

3

(25) Privacy

We have proposed a review of the recommendations of the Privacy Protection Study Commission to be handled through the DPR process. The review will be completed in May. Although a number of these questions are controversial, Presidential involvement in announcement and follow-through is probably not necessary.

Timetable: May

Lead: Justice

3

(26) REA Loans

OMB/USDA study may result in legislation to reduce subsidies for REA co-ops. Potentially controversial.

Timetable: February

Lead: Agriculture

3

(27) Amendments to Federal Tort Claims Act

Would expand federal liability for acts of employees.

Timetable: February

Lead: Justice

3

(28) Oceans Policy

The Administration is committed to review (through the domestic policy review (DPR) process. Potential areas of controversy include coastal zone management, regulation of ocean mining and minerals extraction, fisheries management, and federal government reorganization.

Timetable: Fall

Lead: Commerce

0

(29) Civil Rights Amendments

Legislation extending Title VI (prohibiting discrimination by recipients of federal financing assistance) to sex; expanding enforcement of non-discrimination in public accommodations. Opening up the Civil Rights Act to legislative action next year may attract fundamental anti-civil rights amendments in Congress. Candidate for postponement.

Timetable: February

Lead: Justice

Additional Matters

Conference on Balanced Growth and Economic Development

Scheduled for end of January and beginning of February. This conference could provoke acrimonious debate on regional

allocation issues. Presidential involvement can be limited to one appearance, but careful management is needed.

Lead: Commerce

Pension Commission

The President has announced a commission to study public and private pension systems. No further action has been taken. While Presidential involvement in this study is not needed, the Commission's activities and recommendations may raise controversial issues.

Lead: OMB

White House Conference on Families

Scheduled for 1979, pre-conference planning and outreach must be conducted in 1978. Little Presidential involvement should be needed in 1978.

Lead: HEW

1978 DOMESTIC LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
* Economic Policy (Tax relief/reform, possible inflation initiative, CETA extension, economic development & public/ private youth jobs)	January	President (State of Union	President, Vice- President, Cabinet	The major domestic initiative
* Civil Service Reform	February	President, Campbell, McIntyre	President, Vice- President, Cabinet	Our best potential government organization/efficiency pro- posal for next year -- but requires <u>very</u> careful handline. Candidate for postponement to March-April where announcement will not be lost in the shuffle
O National Health Insurance	Early 1978	President, Califano	President, Califano	Overload of Finance, Ways & Means Committee suggests Postponement to 1979
Welfare Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	President, Califano Marshall	Although preliminary mark-ups will be held in on Ad Hoc Sub- committee this December, priority tax reform/relief legislation will delay Finance and Ways & Means Committee consi- deration.
1/3 Urban Policy	March	President, Harris	Harris, Kreps	Employment aspects of Urban Policy may be announced first in Economic Message. Urban bank, redesign of countercyclical revenue sharing may be controver- sial.

<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
* Labor Law Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	President, Vice-President, Marshall	Passed House in 1977 Likely Senate filibuster makes Presidential involvement necessary, important commitment
* Nuclear Non-Proliferation	Carry-Over	N.A.	President, Vance	Passed House in 1977
* Hospital Cost Containment	Carry-Over	N.A.	President, Califano	Important anti-inflation measure, can save billions in state and federal Medicaid payments
Consumer Agency (House only)	Carry-Over	N.A.	Peterson	Reported from Committee in House; close vote anticipated
Airline Deregulation/Aircraft Noise	Carry-Over	N.A.	President, Adams	The Airline Deregulation bill has been reported from Committee in the Senate. In the House Commerce Committee the Deregulation bill has been linked with an unacceptable measure dealing with Aircraft Noise. Enactment will require heavy Presidential involvement
OCS Lease Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	Andrus	Bill passed Senate.
Highway and Mass Transit Policy	January	Adams	Adams	The highway programs expire September 30, 1978. Secretary Adams has submitted a legislative proposal which will propose reauthorizations and deal with the controversial question of mass transit funding from the highway trust fund. DOT can be expected to press for Presidential involvement and follow through. A Presidential Message

<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Trade Adjustment Assistance	February	Kreps	Kreps	Controversial legislation expanding assistance to trade-impacted industries
New York Seasonal Loan Program	February-March	Blumenthal	Blumenthal	The seasonal loan program expires June 30, 1978. The city will almost certainly not be able to raise the full \$2 billion of its annual, short-term needs next year. Treasury will recommend by year-end that the Administration extend federal lending to the City, probably for another 2-3 years. Because of Congressional opposition to aid and the issue of whether to demand further budget cuts and a "control" mechanism, and with major public employee contracts expiring this Spring, this is an extremely volatile issue.
Education	February-March	President, Califano	Califano	Elementary and secondary education authorizations all expire in 1978. In addition to decisions on basic education strategy, controversial reform proposals will be required for impact aid and direct student loans. Presidential involvement is not required--may be desirable if the program is attractive.

Program/Message

Timing

Announcement

Follow-Through

Comment

may be in order, or we may want to have Secretary Adams launch this one. Subsequent Presidential involvement should probably be minimized.

	<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1	Public Officials Integrity Act	Carry-Over	N.A.	Campbell	Passed Senate, with Presidential push should pass House in February.
1	West-to-East Coast Oil Transportation	Winter 1977, Fall 1978	Schlesinger Andrus	Schlesinger	Legislation is likely to pass this year or early next year requiring a decision in 1978 on one or more pipeline routes to move Alaskan crude inland from the West Coast
1	Nuclear Licensing Reform	January	Schlesinger	Schlesinger	New and potentially controversial legislation
1	Crop Insurance and Disaster Program Reform	February	Bergland	Bergland	Potentially controversial legislation converting farm disaster aid to insurance.
1	Debt Limit	March	Blumenthal	Blumenthal	The current temporary debt (\$752 billion) limit expires March 31, 1978
1	Humphrey-Hawkins	Carry-Over	N.A.	Marshall, Schultze	Hearings & legislative action next year appear likely at this point
2	Lobby Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	Campbell, W.H. Staff	Covers executive and Congressional lobbying
2/0	Election Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	Vice President, Bell Campbell	(Direct Election of President, Election-Day

<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
				Registration, Congressional Public Financing, Hatch Act and FECA Amendments). The Hatch Act passed the House; the FECA Amendments can be pressed in connection with the reauthorization of the Commission, required in 1978. With exceptions, the package is a <u>candidate for postponement to 1979</u> . If this is done, Presidential involvement should not be needed -- with the Civil Service Commission taking the lead on Hatch Act Reform and the Justice Department taking the lead on the FECA Amendments.
2 Crime Policy	January/ March	President, Bell	Bell	
2 Waterway User Fees/ Lock & Dam 26	Carry-Over	N.A.	Adams	A bill with a 6¢ user fee has passed the House. The Administration has stated that the 6¢ fee is unacceptably low. Increasing the fee in the Senate will require Presidential involvement.
2 Comprehensive Oil Pollution, Liability & Compensation	Carry-Over	N.A.	Kreps	Passed House; Reported from Senate Committee
2 Water Policy	February	President/Andrus	Andrus	A major review of water policy (coordinated by

Program/MessageTimingAnnouncementFollow-ThroughComment

Interior, OMB, and CEQ and involving Interior, Army, EPA and Agriculture) is due to culminate in February, although additional consultation may follow. This issue is of course crucial in the West. The President is already publicly involved with this study, and Presidential involvement in announcement of a tentative policy and subsequent consultation is probably unavoidable, although responsibility for subsequent legislative action could be placed with the Interior Department. Note that water projects decisions may be made during the budget review, and that water policy is clearly related to the Natural Resources Reorganization Study.

	<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
2	Intelligence and FBI Charters	Spring	President, Bell Turner	Bell, Turner Turner	Presidential involvement in announcement and enactment is probably necessary
2	Energy Impact Assistance	February	Schlesinger	Schlesinger	Commitment to Governors to develop program aiding communities hit by energy development. Potentially popular in West
2	Energy Authorizations	February	Schlesinger	Schlesinger	Potentially contains a number of controversial issues, including spent fuels policy
2	Dairy Price Supports	February	Bergland	Bergland	Controversial administrative decision
2	Alaska D-2 Lands	Carry-Over	N.A.	Andrus	
2	Wiretap Legislation	Carry-Over	N.A.	Bell	
2	Criminal Code Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	Bell	Congressional initiative; Kennedy-Eastland compromise brokered and endorsed by A.G.
2	Corporate Bribery	Carry-Over	N.A.	Blumenthal	Bill in Conference
2	Child Health Assessment Program	Carry-Over	N.A.	Califano	Important to family theme
2	Redwoods National Park	Carry-Over	N.A.	Andrus	
2	Coal Slurry Pipelines	Carry-Over	N.A.	Schlesinger	
2	D.C. Package	Carry-Over	N.A.	No lead established	Recommend assignment to appropriate agencies and OMB
	Undocumented Aliens	Carry-Over	N.A.	Bell	In view of the heavy workload of the Judiciary Committee ("S-1", FBI, & CIA Charters, Wiretaps), this legislation might be postponed to 1979

	<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
3	REA Loans	February	Bergland	Bergland	OMB/USDA study may result in legislation to reduce subsidies for REA co-ops. Potentially controversial
3	Postal Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	No clear lead recommended assignment to Commerce	Congressional actions threatens major increase in postal subsidies
3	No Fault Auto Insurance	Carry-Over	N.A.	Adams	Could be part of anti-inflation package; adoption in 1978 unlikely.
3	Financial Institutions Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	Blumenthal	
3	Mining Law Reform	Carry-Over	N.A.	Andrus	Action next year not expected. Reforms limit the claim rights of prospectors on federal lands. Adoption in 1978 unlikely.
3	Public Broadcasting	Carry-Over	N.A.	Kreps	Extends and reforms Corporation for Public Broadcasting/PBS system.
3	Rural Policy Study	April	Bergland	Bergland	Recommendations of Department of Agriculture study to President by mid-March may contain legislative proposals. Presidential involvement in announcement may be desirable.
	White House Authorization	Carry-Over	N.A.	OMB	The White House budget presently lacks authorizing legislation, making appropriations subject to a point of order on the House floor.

8..	<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
0	Surface Transportation Deregulation	April	President, Adams	President, Adams	The President is eager to pursue this issue, Although an important anti-inflation initiative, surface transportation deregulation will be highly controversial in Congress and would require substantial Presidential involvement at all stages to be seriously considered. Candidate for postponement
0	Civil Rights Amendments	February	Bell	Bell	Legislation extending Title VI (prohibiting discrimination by recipients of federal financing assistance) to sex; expanding enforcement of non-discrimination in public accommodations. Opening up the Civil Rights Act to legislative action next year may attract fundamental anti-civil rights amendments in Congress. Candidate for postponement.
3	Comprehensive State Energy Planning & Management	February	Schlesinger	Schlesinger	Legislation to assist states plan and manage energy-related activities
3	Child Feeding Program Reform	February	Bergland	Bergland	Legislation to improve targeting of School Lunch & School Breakfast programs and extend WIC and special feeding programs
3	Amtrak Authorization	February	Adams	Adams	Authorization for appropriations for FY 79 & FY 80 will be needed by the end of FY 78. This could generate controversy over the goals and level of rail passenger service.

<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
3 Health legislation	February	Califano	Califano	Health Planning, Health Services and Biomedical Research authorizations expire September 30, 1978. Extension may involve a number of controversial issues. In addition, HEW is preparing a reform of prescription drug laws in response to Congressional pressure
3 Older Americans Act	February	Califano	Califano	Expires September 30, 1978. Will create pressure for expanded programs
3 Rehabilitation and Development Disabilities Act	February	Califano	Califano	Expires September 30, 1978. Primary program assisting the handicapped. May be controversial
3 Title XX Day Care	February	Califano	Califano	Entitlement for \$200 million in day care funds expires. Expires September 30, 1978
3 Community Services Act	February	Califano, Olivares	Califano, Olivares	Expires September 30, 1978. Includes both CSA and Headstart. Potential controversy over funding levels.

<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
3 VISTA Authorization	February	Browne	Browne	Expires September 30, 1978
3 Federal Election Commission	February	Lipshutz/OMB	Lipshutz/OMB	Authorization for appropriations expires September 30, 1978. Some controversy can be expected
3 Justice Department Authorization	February	Bell	Bell	Authorization expires September 30, 1978. Should not be controversial
3 National Heritage Program	February	President/Andrus	Andrus	Draft Interior proposal now undergoing OMB and interagency analysis. President will receive proposal in late November. Legislation will be required for some parts of the program. Secretary Andrus will be the primary actor. Presidential announcement may be desirable.
3 Cultural Policy	April	Mrs. Mondale	Mrs. Mondale/ WH Staff	Review of arts policy underway
3 Minerals Policy	March	Andrus	Andrus	The Administration is committed to a review through the DPR process. One major issue-- mining law reform--was resolved with submission of legislation this year. Another, the future of mineral depletion, will be resolved in the context of tax reform. Issues involved in the study include: protection for particular industries (copper), impact of health and safety and environmental policies, use of public lands, and policy with respect to use of recycled

<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
3 Privacy	May	Kreps	Kreps	<p>opposed to virgin materials. These decisions will have a major impact, particularly in the West.</p> <p>We have proposed a review of the recommendations of the Privacy Protection Study Commission to be handled through the DPR process. The review will be completed in May. Although a number of these questions are controversial, Presidential announcement and follow-through is probably not necessary.</p>
3 Oceans Policy	Fall	Kreps	Kreps	<p>The Administration is committed to review (through the domestic policy review (DPR) process). Potential areas of controversy include coastal zone management, regulation of ocean mining and minerals extraction, fisheries management, and federal government reorganization. Action this year not expected.</p>
3 Amendments to Federal Tort Claims Act	February	Bell	Bell	<p>Would expand federal liability for acts of employees. Action this year may be difficult given workload of Judiciary Committee.</p>

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

<u>Program/Message</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Announcement</u>	<u>Follow-Through</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Conference on Balanced Growth and Economic Development	January 24-February 2			Scheduled for end of January and beginning of February. This conference could provide an acrimonious debate on regional allocation issues. Presidential involvement can be limited to one appearance, but careful management is needed.
Pension Commission				The President has announced a commission to study public and private pension systems. No further action has been taken. While Presidential involvement in this study is not needed, the Commission's activities and recommendations may raise controversial issues.
White House Conference			Califano	Scheduled for 1979, pre-conference planning and outreach must be conducted in 1978. Little Presidential involvement should be needed in 1978.



CONGRESSIONAL CALENDAR
EXPLANATION

The attached tables for Senate and House action on carry-over and new Administration initiatives substantially understate the actual time demands on the Congress, given the independent work schedules of Committee chairmen and influential members in both Houses. They do not reflect the need for action on approximately 75 expiring authorities, a number of which will require hearings, committee mark-ups, floor action and House-Senate conferences. They do not attempt to estimate the number of hearing days, and length of mark-ups and conferences, which would reduce the time available for Committee members to participate in floor action on measures within their jurisdiction. A more detailed analysis of overload potential for key Committees (e.g. Ways and Means, Judiciary, Labor and Public Works Committees) will follow. Finally, the calendar does not include all defense-foreign policy related initiatives now pending and likely to be introduced, and the potential for substantial Committee and floor debate should agreements be concluded on international trade issues.

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Welfare Reform	Finance Human Resources Agriculture	X	X	X	10
Labor Law Reform	Human Resources		X	X	12 (filibuster likely)
Hospital Cost Containment	Human Resources Finance	X	X	X	2-5
Consumer Office	Governmental Affairs		X	X	10 (filibuster likely)
Nuclear Non-Proliferation	Foreign Relations		X	X	2
Airline Deregulation, Noise	Commerce		X	X	3
Waterway User Fees, Lock & Dam 26	Environment Finance		X	X	1½

SENATE

CARRY OVER INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Public Officials Integrity Act	Governmental Affairs			X	1½
Humphrey-Hawkins	Human Resources				3-5
Hatch Act	Governmental Affairs	X	X	X	2
FECA Amendments	Rules & Administration			X	1½
Alaska D-2 Lands	Energy	X	X	X	1
Wiretap Legislation	Judiciary	X	X	X	too early to predict

SENATE

CARRY OVER INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Criminal Code Reform	Judiciary	X	X	X	3-5
Child Health Assessment	Human Resources	X	X	X	1
Redwoods National Park	Energy		X	X	1
Coal Slurry Pipeline	Energy	X	X	X	2-4
Oil Spill Liability	Energy			X	1
DC Package	Governmental Affairs	X	X	X	2 (if voting represen- tation, then fili- buster is likely)

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Postal Reform	Governmental Affairs	X	X	X	2
No-Fault Auto Insurance	Commerce	X	X	X	5
Financial Institution Reform	Banking	X	X	X	2-3
Mining Law Reform	Human Resources Energy	X	X	X	1
Undocumented Aliens	Judiciary	X	X	X	3
Public Broadcasting	Commerce	X	X	X	too early to predict

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
IMF Supplementary Financing Facility	Foreign Relations Banking	X	X	X	2
Panama Canal Treaties	Foreign Relations	X	X	X	10
SALT II	Foreign Relations Armed Services	X	X	X	15
Tanker Safety Legislation	Commerce Foreign Relations			X	1½
OPIC Authorization	Foreign Relations			X	1
Trading with the Enemy Act	Commerce			X	½

SENATE

CARRY OVER INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Deep Seabed Mining	Commerce, Foreign Relations	X	X	X	1
Water Pollution	Environment				1
Genocide Convention	Foreign Relations		X	X	2
CCC Credits (Humphrey-Dole)	Finance	X	X	X	3
OPEC GSP Exclusion	Finance	X	X	X	1
Threshold Test Ban	Foreign Relations		X	X	1

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Vienna Convention	Foreign Relations	X	X	X	1
Ocean Liner Rebating	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Diplomatic Relations Act	Foreign Relations	X	X	X	1
Tomato Packaging	Agriculture	X	X	X	$\frac{1}{2}$
National Academy of Peace	Foreign Relations Human Resources			X	$\frac{1}{2}$
Antarctica Criminal Jurisdiction	Judiciary Foreign Relations	X	X	X	$\frac{1}{2}$

SENATE

CARRY OVER INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Defense, Foreign Policy Miscellaneous (Greek, Turkish Bases; Korean Arms Arms Transfers)	Armed Services Foreign Relations	X	X	X	10
Black Lung	Human Resources Finance			X	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lobby Reform	Governmental Affairs				2
OCS Amendments	Energy			X	$\frac{1}{2}$

SENATE

OTHER

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Appropriations Process	Appropriations	X	X	X	26
Congressional Budget Process	Budget	X	X	X	5

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Economic Policy					
Tax/Tax Reform	Finance	X	X	X	
Jobs, Public Works	Environment	X	X	X	
Jobs, Public Service	Human Resources	X	X	X	
Revenue Sharing	Finance	X	X	X	
Youth Employment	Human Resources Environment	X	X	X	
Civil Service Reform	Government Affairs Veterans	X	X	X	
Urban Policy	Banking Governmental Affairs Environment Finance	X	X	X	
National Health Insurance	Finance	X	X	X	

SENATE

NEW INITIATIVES

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ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Water Policy	Environment	X	X	X	
Intelligence, FBI Charters	Judiciary, Intelligence	X	X	X	
Surface Transportation Deregulation	Commerce	X	X	X	
Crime Policy	Judiciary	X	X	X	
Rural Policy	Agriculture	X	X	X	
Highway & Mass Transit	Commerce	X	X	X	

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Finance	X	X	X	
New York City Loan Program	Banking, Finance	X	X	X	
Education Reorganization	Human Resources Governmental Affairs	X	X	X	
West-East Pipeline	Energy	X	X	X	
IMF	Foreign Relations Banking	X	X	X	
Nuclear Licensing Reform	Energy Environment	X	X	X	

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Crop Insurance and Disaster Reform	Agriculture Small Business	X	X	X	
Debt Limit	Finance	X	X	X	
Energy Impact Assistance	Energy	X	X	X	
State Energy Planning	Energy	X	X	X	
ERDA Authorization	Energy	X	X	X	
Dairy Price Supports	Agriculture	X	X	X	

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Child Feeding Program	Human Resources Agriculture	X	X	X	
AMTRAK Authorization	Commerce	X	X	X	
Health Planning Act	Human Resources	X	X	X	
Biomedical Research	Human Resources				
Older Americans Act	Human Resources	X	X	X	
Rehabilitation & Developmental Disabilities Act	Human Resources	X	X	X	

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Title XX - Day Care	Human Resources	X	X	X	
Community Services Act	Human Resources Banking	X	X	X	
ACTION	Human Resources	X	X	X	
Federal Election Commission	Rules and Administration	X	X	X	
Justice Department	Judiciary	X	X	X	
National Heritage Program	Energy	X	X	X	

SENATE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
The Arts	Human Resources	X	X	X	
Minerals Policy	Environment Energy	X	X	X	
Privacy	Judiciary	X	X	X	
REA Loans	Agriculture	X	X	X	
Tort Claims Act Amendments	Judiciary	X	X	X	
Oceans Policy	Commerce	X	X	X	

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Civil Rights Amendments	Judiciary Commerce	X	X	X	
World Food Policy	Agriculture Foreign Relations	X	X	X	
Panama Canal Enabling Legislation	Foreign Relations Armed Services	X	X	X	

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Ways and Means	X	X	X	2
New York City Loan Program	Banking	X	X	X	2
Education Reorganization	Education and Labor	X	X	X	3
	Government Operations	X	X	X	1
West-East Pipeline	Commerce	X	X	X	1
	Interior	X	X	X	1
IMF	Banking International Relations ?	X	X	X	2
Nuclear Licensing Reform	Science and Technology	X	X	X	3
	Interior	X	X	X	
	Commerce	X	X	X	

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Crop Insurance and Disaster Reform	Agriculture Small Business	X X	X X	X X	2
Debt Limit	Ways and Means	X	X	X	1
Energy Impact Assistance	Commerce	X	X	X	2
State Energy Planning	Commerce Science and Technology	X X	X X	X X	3
ERDA Authorization	Science and Technology	X	X	X	2
Dairy Price Supports	Agriculture	X	X	X	1

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Child Feeding Program	Education and Labor Agriculture	X X	X X	X X	2
AMTRAK Authorization	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Health Planning Act	Commerce Ways and Means	X X	X X	X X	2
Biomedical Research	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Older Americans Act	Education and Labor Select Committee on Aging	X X	X X	X X	1
Rehabilitation & Developmental Disabilities Act	Education and Labor Commerce	X X	X X	X X	2

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Title XX - Day Care	Ways and Means Education and Labor	X X	X X	X X	2
Community Services Act	Education and Labor	X	X	X	1
ACTION	Education and Labor International Relations	X X	X X	X X	1
Federal Election Commission	House Administration	X	X	X	1
Justice Department	Judiciary	X	X	X	1
National Heritage Program	Interior	X	X	X	2

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
The Arts	Education and Labor	X	X	X	1
Minerals Policy	Interior Ways and Means	X X	X X	X X	2
Privacy	Government Operations Judiciary House Administration	X X X	X X X	X X X	3
REA Loans	Agriculture	X	X	X	
Tort Claims Act Amendments					
Oceans Policy	Merchant Marine Judiciary Interior	X X X	X X X	X X X	2

HOUSENEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Civil Rights Amendments	Judiciary	X	X	X	2
World Food Policy	Agriculture International Relations	X X	X X	X X	
Panama Canal Enabling Legislation	Merchant Marine International Relations	X	X	X	

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Ways and Means	X	X	X	2
New York City Loan Program	Banking	X	X	X	2
Education Reorganization	Education and Labor Government Operations	X X	X X	X X	3 1
West-East Pipeline	Commerce Interior	X X	X X	X X	1 1
IMF	Banking International Relations ?	X	X	X	2
Nuclear Licensing Reform	Science and Technology Interior Commerce	X X X	X X X	X X X	3

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Crop Insurance and Disaster Reform	Agriculture Small Business	X X	X X	X X	2
Debt Limit	Ways and Means	X	X	X	1
Energy Impact Assistance	Commerce	X	X	X	2
State Energy Planning	Commerce Science and Technology	X X	X X	X X	3
ERDA Authorization	Science and Technology	X	X	X	2
Dairy Price Supports	Agriculture	X	X	X	1

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Child Feeding Program	Education and Labor Agriculture	X X	X X	X X	2
MTAK Authorization	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Health Planning Act	Commerce Ways and Means	X X	X X	X X	2
Biomedical Research	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Elder Americans Act	Education and Labor Select Committee on Aging	X X	X X	X X	1
Rehabilitation & Developmental Disabilities Act	Education and Labor Commerce	X X	X X	X X	2

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Title XX - Day Care	Ways and Means Education and Labor	X X	X X	X X	2
Community Services Act	Education and Labor	X	X	X	1
ACTION	Education and Labor International Relations	X X	X X	X X	1
Federal Election Commission	House Administration	X	X	X	1
Justice Department	Judiciary	X	X	X	1
National Heritage Program	Interior	X	X	X	2

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
The Arts	Education and Labor	X	X	X	1
Minerals Policy	Interior Ways and Means	X X	X X	X X	2
Privacy	Government Operations Judiciary House Administration	X X X	X X X	X X X	3
REA Loans	Agriculture	X	X	X	
Tort Claims Act Amendments					
Oceans Policy	Merchant Marine Judiciary Interior	X X X	X X X	X X X	2

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Civil Rights Amendments	Judiciary	X	X	X	2
World Food Policy	Agriculture International Relations	X X	X X	X X	
Panama Canal Enabling Legislation	Merchant Marine International Relations	X	X	X	

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Ways and Means	X	X	X	2
New York City Loan Program	Banking	X	X	X	2
Education Reorganization	Education and Labor Government Operations	X X	X X	X X	3 1
West-East Pipeline	Commerce Interior	X X	X X	X X	1 1
IMF	Banking International Relations ?	X	X	X	2
Nuclear Licensing Reform	Science and Technology Interior Commerce	X X X	X X X	X X X	3

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Crop Insurance and Disaster Reform	Agriculture Small Business	X X	X X	X X	2
Debt Limit	Ways and Means	X	X	X	1
Energy Impact Assistance	Commerce	X	X	X	2
State Energy Planning	Commerce Science and Technology	X X	X X	X X	3
ERDA Authorization	Science and Technology	X	X	X	2
Dairy Price Supports	Agriculture	X	X	X	1

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Child Feeding Program	Education and Labor Agriculture	X X	X X	X X	2
CMTRAK Authorization	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Health Planning Act	Commerce Ways and Means	X X	X X	X X	2
Biomedical Research	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Elder Americans Act	Education and Labor Select Committee on Aging	X X	X X	X X	1
Rehabilitation & Developmental Disabilities Act	Education and Labor Commerce	X X	X X	X X	2

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Title XX - Day Care	Ways and Means Education and Labor	X X	X X	X X	2
Community Services Act	Education and Labor	X	X	X	1
ACTION	Education and Labor International Relations	X X	X X	X X	1
Federal Election Commission	House Administration	X	X	X	1
Justice Department	Judiciary	X	X	X	1
National Heritage Program	Interior	X	X	X	2

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
The Arts	Education and Labor	X	X	X	1
Minerals Policy	Interior Ways and Means	X X	X X	X X	2
Privacy	Government Operations Judiciary House Administration	X X X	X X X	X X X	3
REA Loans	Agriculture	X	X	X	
Tort Claims Act Amendments					
Oceans Policy	Merchant Marine Judiciary Interior	X X X	X X X	X X X	2

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Civil Rights Amendments	Judiciary	X	X	X	2
World Food Policy	Agriculture	X	X	X	
	International Relations	X	X	X	
Panama Canal Enabling Legislation	Merchant Marine	X	X	X	
	International Relations				

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Ways and Means	X	X	X	2
New York City Loan Program	Banking	X	X	X	2
Education Reorganization	Education and Labor	X	X	X	3
	Government Operations	X	X	X	1
West-East Pipeline	Commerce	X	X	X	1
	Interior	X	X	X	1
IMF	Banking	X	X	X	2
	International Relations ?				
Nuclear Licensing Reform	Science and Technology	X	X	X	3
	Interior	X	X	X	
	Commerce	X	X	X	

HOUSE

NEW INITIATIVES

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		COMM.	FL.	CONF.	
Crop Insurance and Disaster Reform	Agriculture Small Business	X X	X X	X X	2
Debt Limit	Ways and Means	X	X	X	1
Energy Impact Assistance	Commerce	X	X	X	2
State Energy Planning	Commerce Science and Technology	X X	X X	X X	3
ERDA Authorization	Science and Technology	X	X	X	2
Dairy Price Supports	Agriculture	X	X	X	1

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
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AMTRAK Authorization	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Health Planning Act	Commerce Ways and Means	X X	X X	X X	2
Biomedical Research	Commerce	X	X	X	1
Elder Americans Act	Education and Labor Select Committee on Aging	X X	X X	X X	1
Rehabilitation & Developmental Disabilities Act	Education and Labor Commerce	X X	X X	X X	2

NEW INITIATIVES

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Title XX - Day Care	Ways and Means Education and Labor	X X	X X	X X	2
Community Services Act	Education and Labor	X	X	X	1
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Federal Election Commission	House Administration	X	X	X	1
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National Heritage Program	Interior	X	X	X	2

NEW INITIATIVES

ITEM	COMMITTEE	STATUS Action Required In/On			EST. FLOOR DAYS
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The Arts	Education and Labor	X	X	X	1
Minerals Policy	Interior Ways and Means	X X	X X	X X	2
Privacy	Government Operations Judiciary House Administration	X X X	X X X	X X X	3
REA Loans	Agriculture	X	X	X	
Tort Claims Act Amendments					
Oceans Policy	Merchant Marine Judiciary Interior	X X X	X X X	X X X	2

For release on delivery
Tuesday, November 29, 1977
10:00 AM, E. S. T.

C

Investing in Physical and Human Capital

Address by

Arthur F. Burns

Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

at the Annual Meeting of the

American Council of Life Insurance

New York, New York

November 29, 1977

CALENDAR OF 1978 NEW INITIATIVES
NOW SCHEDULED OR LIKELY TO
BE PROPOSED

NOTE: * indicates candidate
for postponement

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for Preservation Purposes**

JANUARY

Major Presidential Addresses

January 23, 24 or 25	State of the Union
January	Speech on Defense Policy
January	Speech on the Economy

Domestic Policy

January	Announce Economic/Tax Policy
January	Economic Report of the President
January	Crime Message*
January	Announce National Transportation Policy*
January	Decision on Surface Transportation Deregulation*
January	Nuclear Licensing Reform
January 30, 31	Conference on Balanced Growth and Development

Overlap

January 23	Submit Budget to the Congress
	Note: Potential Major Controversial Recommendations Include:
	Overall Deficit/Stimulus Level
	DOD Budget Total
	Controversial Weapons System Decisions
	IFI Funding
	Naval Shipbuilding
	Level of Foreign Assistance
	Water Projects
	LAWCON Funding
	Redwoods
	EPA Personnel
	Full Funding Budgeting of Public Works
	COE Construction Slowdown
	Petroleum Reserve
	HUD Program Funding
	MESA Funding
	Jobs Program Recommendations
	Education Funding
	Medical Professions Training
	Child Care Funding
	Highway/Transit Funding
	MARAD LNG Ship Subsidies
	Northeast Corridor Improvement Program
	IRS Personnel & Computers
	FBI Cuts
January	Announce World Food Policy
January	Policy toward Steel Industry/Imports - <i>Dec '77 ?</i>
January	Policy on Indochinese Refugees
January	Continuing Emphasis Nonproliferation
January	Proposal to Extend Federal Debt Limit
